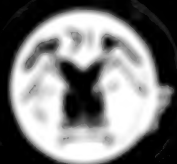


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United States  
International  
Trade Commission



Annual  
Report 1986



IL

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1986

*Annual Report*

United States International Trade  
Commission



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Anne E. Brunadale, Vice Chairman

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## *The Commission*



Chairman Susan Liebel, Independent of California. Mrs. Liebel entered on duty April 20, 1984. Her term expires December 16, 1988.

Vice Chairman Anne E. Brundale, Republican of the District of Columbia. Ms. Brundale entered on duty January 1, 1986. Her term expires June 16, 1991.



Commissioner Paula Stern, Democrat of the District of Columbia. Dr. Stern entered on duty October 16, 1978. Her term expires June 16, 1987.



Commissioner Alfred E. Eiken, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eiken entered on duty September 21, 1981. His term expires June 16, 1990.



Commissioner Soley C. Lodwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Lodwick entered on duty August 12, 1983. His term expires December 16, 1991.



Commissioner David B. Rife, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rife entered on duty March 27, 1984. His term expires Dec., Jan 16, 1994.





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## *Message From the Chairman*

International trade remained a major economic and political issue in fiscal year 1986. Many industries sought the Commission's help in dealing with their trade-related problems. Investigations involved semiconductors (dumping), lumber (subsidy), licensed "Greenline" character (sec. 207), and electric shavers (escape clause).

The total number of investigations instituted at the Commission declined in fiscal year 1986 after having risen in each of the previous 2 years. The major decrease occurred in the area of dumping and subsidy cases, where the number of cases was down from 310 in fiscal year 1983 to 87 in fiscal year 1986. The decrease is probably the result of several factors, including the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, the impact of the President's steel import restraint program, and the continuation of sustained economic growth.

Fiscal year 1986 also saw lively debate inside (and outside) the Commission concerning investigation methodologies and procedures and the appropriate tools for injury determinations. Some of these issues have been resolved in the courts; others have attracted the attention of Congress, where interest in trade remains intense. I believe these developments are the sign of an organization consistently trying to improve the quality of its products, and I intend to encourage this process in all areas of our work.

In response to requests from the President and our oversight committees, 20 studies of major trade issues were initiated under section 332 of the Tariff

Act of 1930. Among the subjects investigated were U.S.-Mexican border trade, the effect of tax reform on international competitiveness, and a competitive assessment of the U.S. forging industry. Looking to the future, the Commission may be asked to analyze trade issues arising out of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The Commission continues to be generously funded, but with the prospect of persistent budget pressure on the Government as a whole, we are committed to careful and prudent management. Commission resources must be used in a way that will ensure delivery of the highest quality service possible for the taxpayer's dollar. We are undertaking the first financial audit in the agency's history. We plan to institute a major upgrade of our office automation systems over the next 2 years, and we are targeting operations that would enjoy the greatest productivity gains from automation. Finally, we are taking steps to ensure that the upcoming move to our new quarters will be achieved with maximum efficiency.

I look forward to 1987. I am sure that it will bring greater challenges, as well as greater rewards, to the Commission.



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## *Summary of Investigations Completed*

### *Tariff Act of 1930:*

Sec. 332 investigations 39

Sec. 337 investigations of alleged unfair practices in the importation and sale of imported products 64

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (countervailing duty 29, consisting of 29 preliminary and 11 final; antidumping investigations, 114, consisting of 62 preliminary, 62 final, and 9 reviews) 143

### *Trade Act of 1974:*

Sec. 301 "escape clause" cases 9

Agricultural Adjustment Act, sec. 22 investigation 1

Total 213

Investigations completed during fiscal year 1986 and investigations pending on September 30, 1986, are shown in appendix A.

## *Introduction to the United States International Trade Commission*

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, bipartisan, quasi-judicial agency with broad powers to investigate all factors relating to the effect of U.S. foreign trade on domestic production, employment, and consumption. Although not charged with a policymaking or advocacy role, the Commission contributes substantially to the development of sound, equitable international trade policy.

### *Commission activities include—*

- Making recommendations to the President regarding relief for industries seriously injured by increasing imports;
- Determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured by imports that benefit from pricing below fair value or subsidization;
- Directing actions, subject to Presidential disapproval, against unfair trade practices such as patent infringement;
- Advising the President whether agricultural imports interfere with price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- Conducting studies on trade and tariff issues and monitoring import levels; and

—Participating in the development of uniform statistical data on imports, exports, and domestic production and the establishment of an international harmonized commodity code.

By statute, the Commission may act on its own initiative, on the petition of interested parties, or at the request of the President, the United States Trade Representative, the House Ways and Means Committee, or the Senate Finance Committee. The Commission staff of more than 670 men and women, including attorneys, economists, investigators, international trade analysts, and data systems programmers, gather information and evaluate data to assist the Commission in its determinations. To get the facts and ensure that all sides of an issue are heard, extensive fieldwork is undertaken, and public hearings are held in Washington, D.C., or, occasionally, in other parts of the country. The views of interested and affected parties such as labor, industry, agriculture, importers, and consumers are presented orally or in writing and are evaluated in the Commission's work.



During Ford's term (1975), 17 Members of Congress testified at Committee (1) investigative hearings. 4 Senators and 13 Congressmen personally made presentations to the Committee. Five Senators and eight Congressmen also submitted written statements regarding the activities of the Committee investigations. The Committee completed (2) investigations in Ford's year (1975).

## Part I. Investigative Highlights

### *Investigations Under Sections 201 and 203(f) of the Trade Act of 1974, the "Escape Clause"*

Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2201) provides a procedure whereby domestic industries seriously injured by increased imports can petition for import relief in the form of tariffs or quantitative restrictions (import quotas).<sup>1</sup> To be found eligible for relief under section 201, industries need not prove that an unfair trade practice exists, as is necessary under the anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws and section 207 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, under section 201, a greater degree of injury, "serious" injury, must be found to exist. In addition, relief under section 201, although temporary, should be tailored to the needs of the injured industry.

The criteria for import relief set forth in section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 are based on article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international agreement to which the United States is a signatory. Article XIX of the GATT is referred to as the "escape clause," because it permits a country to "escape" temporarily from its obligations under the GATT with respect to a product when increased imports of that product are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers of a like or directly competitive product. Commission investigations under section 201 provide a basis for the President to invoke article XIX.

During fiscal year 1986, the Commission completed five section 201 investigations. Of the five investigations, the Commission made one affirmative determination and four negative determinations. The Commission instituted the first investigation, *Wood Shale and Shingle Inspection Bureau, Inc.* (TA-321-386), on September 28, 1975, after receiving a petition for import relief filed by the Blue Label Inspection & Grading Bureau, Inc., Blue Ribbon Grading Bureau, Inc., Blue

Ribbon Shale & Shingle Inspection Bureau, Inc., Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers, Shaggy Valley Red Cedar Shale Association, and 200 U.S. composite manufacturing shales and shingles. The Commission determined on February 26, 1986, that imports of wood shales and shingles were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic wood shale and shingle industry. Because of the affirmative finding, the Commission recommended to the President that he impose tariffs for a 3-year period on the imports.

The Commission instituted the second investigation, *Electro Stators and Parts* (TA-221-327), on September 27, 1980, following receipt of a petition for import relief from

<sup>1</sup> The law requires the Commission to conduct such investigations upon receipt of a petition from an entity representative of a domestic industry, at the request of the President or the United States Trade Representative or upon initiation of the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Committee on Finance. The Commission also may conduct such investigations on its own motion. It is a result of an investigation, the Commission finds that an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry, it must recommend to the President the tariff or quota relief necessary to prevent or remedy the injury or recommend the provision of adjustment assistance. The Commission must complete its investigation and make its determination and any recommendations within 6 months of receipt of the petition, request, or initiation. If the Commission finds in the affirmative and recommends tariff or quota relief, the President has an additional 60 days in which to either suspend or alter, if any, relief to tariff provided. If the President decides to take no action, Congress may, by passing a joint resolution within 90 legislative days, direct the President to provide the relief recommended by the Commission. If the Commission's determination is negative, the 60-day period is terminated.





31. Commission made two major change determinations during the fiscal year under section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974. Testifying in support of import relief for the domestic apple juice industry, U.S. Representative Gary Venter (R, Republican of Michigan) (3), appeared at the April 27, 1986, public hearings. The investigation was conducted by the Commission following receipt of a request from the United States Trade Representative that an investigation be initiated.

Remington-Pratt's CRO Victor Egan (2) testified at the Commission's January 26, 1986, public hearing concerning the firm's request relief petition for aircraft engines and parts (4, 5).





U.S. Representative W. Smith, Democrat of Washington (W), was a witness during the Committee's hearing on January 6, 1986, regarding the petition for import relief by the domestic wood shingle and shale industry.



Customs tariff rulings was the subject of a Committee import relief investigation public hearing addressed by Donald Paxon, Democrat of Ohio (O), and Jim Butler, Democrat of Pennsylvania (PA). The hearing was held on March 18 and 19, 1986.

The Committee conducted both anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations on iron construction castings from Brazil, Canada, India, the People's Republic of China. During the fiscal year, the Committee completed six anti-dumping and 39 countervailing duty investigations.



Richington Products, Inc., on September 27, 1986. In that investigation, the Commission determined that imports of electric shavers and parts were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic electric shaver industry. Because of the Commission's negative determination, no recommendation was made to the President for import relief.

In the third investigation, *Metal Castings* (TA-301-38), the Commission determined that imports were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industries producing metal castings. The petition for import relief was filed with the Commission on December 2, 1985, by the Cast Metals Federation. As a result of the Commission's negative determination, no recommendation was made to the President.

In *Steel Fork Arms* (TA-301-40), the fourth investigation, the Commission concluded that increased imports were not seriously injuring the domestic steel fork arms industry. The Commission made its determination after receipt of a petition filed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Steel Fork Arms Producers on June 4, 1986. Because of the negative determination, the Commission made no recommendation to the President.

In the final investigation, *Apple Juice* (TA-301-39), the Commission determined also that increased imports were not seriously injuring the domestic apple juice industry. The Commission made its determination after receipt of a request from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on December 27, 1985. Because of the Commission's negative determination, no recommendation was made to the President for import relief.

The Commission conducted no review investigations under section 303 of the Trade Act during fiscal year 1986.

## *Investigations Under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930*

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Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671, as added by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979), the Commission conducts preliminary and final investigations to determine whether (in preliminary investigations) there is a reasonable indication or whether (in final investigations) a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of merchandise that is being sold at less than fair value (i.e., dumped) or is benefiting from foreign subsidies. The Department of Commerce determines whether dumping or subsidies exist and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy.

### *Antidumping Investigations*

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During fiscal year 1986, the Commission completed 61 preliminary and 62 final antidumping investigations under section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671). The investigations covered a wide range of products such as cellular mobile telephones, rock salt, photo albums, steel structural shapes, candles, paint filters, natural bristle paint brushes, and anhydrous sodium metasilicate. Those investigations that received a high degree of publicity dealt with semiconductor products from Japan and included 64K dynamic random access memory semiconductors, erasable programmable read only memories, and dynamic random access memories of 256 kilobits.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had 9 preliminary and 26 final antidumping investigations pending. These investigations also involved a wide range of products.



## *Countervailing Duty Investigations*

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The Commission conducts investigations under the countervailing duty laws only when the imports are from a country that is a signatory to the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties or has undertaken similar obligations, or when the subject imports enter duty free. Most of the major free-world trading nations have signed the Code; some, such as Mexico, have not. With respect to imports from countries that have not signed the Code or undertaken similar obligations, an injury test is available only for products that enter the United States free of duty under section 303(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303).

During the fiscal year, the Commission completed 28 preliminary and 11 final countervailing duty investigations. Of the 39 investigations completed, 14 involved steel products, including welded carbon steel pipe and tube, steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement, and stainless steel cooking ware. The remaining investigations covered a diverse group of products such as fresh groundfish, oil country tubular goods, red rougherries, iron construction castings, offshore platform jackets and piles, and ethyl alcohol.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had one preliminary and four final countervailing duty investigations pending.

## *Section 751 Review Investigations*

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Section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671) sets forth a procedure for the review of outstanding antidumping and countervailing duty determinations. Under section 751, whenever the Commission receives information concerning, or a request for a review of, an outstanding countervailing duty or antidumping duty determination, it must

first determine whether there are changed circumstances sufficient to warrant such a review. If there are, the Commission conducts review investigations. In the absence of good cause, the Commission may not conduct a review less than 24 months after publication of notice of the original determination.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had one investigation pending under section 751: *Salmon Gill Fish Netting of Macmahon Fibers From Japan* (751-TA-11).

## *Section 22 Investigations*

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During fiscal year 1986, the Commission completed one investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 436). Section 22 calls for the Secretary of Agriculture to alert the President when he believes agricultural commodities are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs, including price-support programs, or substantially reduce the amount of any product processed from a commodity covered by a USDA program.

If the President agrees with the Secretary of Agriculture, he directs the Commission to conduct an investigation and develop a report, including findings and recommendations, for his consideration. After receiving the Commission's report, the President may impose quotas or duties (not to exceed 50 percent of the imported product's value) to protect the program. In cases in which the Secretary of Agriculture determines that an emergency exists, the President may take action before the Commission

**Statutory Timetable for  
Antidumping Investigations  
(in days)**





preparations not especially provided for containing sugar.

After a 6-month investigation, the Commission reported on October 1, 1983, that imports of certain dry ice tea mixes, beverages bases, cocktail mixes, and sugar dehydrate mixtures, all the foregoing containing over 10 percent sugar and classifiable in Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSCU) item 181.05, are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support program of the USDA for sugar cane or sugar beets. As of October 1, 1986, the President had taken no action with respect to the investigation.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were no investigations pending under section 22.

### *Unfair Import Practice Investigations*

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The Commission, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337), applies U.S. statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of articles into the United States and in their sale. A violation of section 337 requires finding both an unfair act in the importation into or sale in the United States of an article and a resulting actual, or tendency toward, substantial injury. Once a violation is found, the Commission, after consideration of the public interest, may issue orders excluding the offending articles from entry into the United States, as well as cease and desist orders.

Commission remedial orders go into effect 60 days from issuance unless disapproved by the President. Appeals of Commission orders are heard by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Violators of Commission section 337

orders are liable for civil penalties of up to \$10,000 a day.

Section 337 investigations require formal evidentiary hearings held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) before an administrative law judge (ALJ). Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the Commission staff representing the public. Following a hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on all issues relating to violations of section 337; the Commission may exercise its right to review and may reverse the ALJ's decision. All investigations must be completed within 12 months except those designated more complicated, which must be completed within 18 months. Complainants may seek temporary relief pending final resolution of a case.

The most common cases involving unfair methods of competition brought before the Commission involve infringements of intellectual property rights including patent, copyright, or trademark. Other investigations involve theft of trade secrets, passing off, or violation of the antitrust laws.

In fiscal year 1986, the Commission was again confronted with increasing legal and technological issues in section 337 investigations. Producers of numerous articles sought protection from alleged infringement of intellectual property rights at the International Trade Commission; such articles included laser precision dimensional measuring devices and ultramicrotome apparatus; computer-related equipment such as dynamic random access memories; medical devices such as chromatogram analyzers and pharmaceutical closures; capital equipment such as scrap shears and electromagnetic flowmeters; and consumer items such as Cabbage Patch Kids dolls, flashlights, and luggage products.



During fiscal year 1986, there were 84 active 337 investigations. The Commission terminated 11 investigations as a result of settlement agreements or consent orders entered into by the parties prior to an evidentiary hearing. In addition, settlement agreements and consent orders were entered into in 10 other investigations. Of these investigations in which the Commission made final determinations on the merits, a violation of section 337 was found in one investigation, and no violation was found in five investigations. At year-end, 27 investigations remained active.

### *Trade Remedy Assistance Center*

The Trade Remedy Assistance Center (Center) was established by Congress in January 1983 at the U.S. International Trade Commission pursuant to section 221 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, which added section 339 to the Tariff Act of 1930. The Center was established to provide general information to the public on remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and to provide technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking relief under those trade remedy laws administered by the Commission.

In response to inquiries from the public, the Center provides information on the statutes that the Commission administers. (A summary of statutes involving the Commission is found in app. B; a summary of fiscal year 1986 litigation involving the Commission is found in app. C.) In addition, when appropriate, the Center makes referrals to other offices within the Commission and to other agencies responsible for administering particular trade laws. The general information service of the Center is available to all members of the public regardless of whether the inquirer is a small business.

One function of the Center is to provide technical assistance to small

businesses. Technical assistance is available to an eligible small business seeking a remedy under one . . . none of the trade remedy laws administered by the Commission if because of its small size it has neither adequate internal resources nor the financial ability to obtain qualified outside assistance. Application for technical assistance involves certification by an officer or principal of the business that it qualifies as a small business under the Small Business Administration standards.

The Center assists eligible small businesses at the prepetition stage in analyzing their trade-related problems and deciding which statutes may offer relief. The Center staff is available to meet with eligible small businesses to discuss the petition process and to help organize and assemble relevant background material. Technical assistance may include discussion of relevant Commission precedents and publications.

Technical assistance can be given for the preparation of petitions and complaints, including review of initial drafts submitted by the eligible small business and advice on additions, deletions, and possible alternative presentations, leading to the final preparation of the petition for filing with the Commission.

In fiscal year 1986, the Center responded to approximately 285 inquiries, the majority of these coming directly from small businesses. Other inquiries came from Congress, Government agencies, trade associations, law firms, the press, and academia. During the same period, the Center provided more detailed assistance to approximately 11 small businesses.



## *Part II. Organizational Activities*

### *Office of Investigations*

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The Office of Investigations is responsible for conducting the Commission's countervailing duty, antidumping, and review investigations under provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, escape clause and market disruption investigations pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974, and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether imports of agricultural products are interfering with programs of the USDA.

Four investigative divisions make up the principal operating units of the Office of Investigations. This staff of 22 investigators and 4 supervisory investigators coordinates all facets of an investigation, from the identification of primary data to be collected to the publication of the final report. The investigative staff acquires a working knowledge of the industry and the product under investigation, principally from primary sources such as industry questionnaires and visits to production facilities. Staff members descended into salt mines under Cleveland and Lake Erie and accompanied drug enforcement officials in examining fresh cut flowers arriving at night at the Miami airport, among other field trip experiences in fiscal year 1986. The staff seeks to understand the conditions of competition within the domestic market of the industry under investigation through research and consultation with technical and marketing specialists.

In the staff report to the Commission, the investigative staff coordinates and presents data gathered from primary and secondary sources that reflect the economic condition and performance of the industry. Data include, but are not limited to, capacity, production, capacity utilization, domestic and export

shipments, inventories, imports, domestic market share held by U.S. and foreign suppliers, employment, hours worked, productivity, wages and total compensation, unit labor costs, pricing, distribution channels, and full financial data on the U.S. companies producing the product under investigation. The investigative staff also obtains and analyzes an abbreviated form of such information regarding the foreign industry producing the product under investigation.

In fiscal year 1986, many staff members developed computer skills allowing them to manipulate data in investigations in such a way as to increase the Commission's ability to perform microeconomic analysis. In addition, supervisory investigators oversee and coordinate participation by other staff members in the investigation and in the preparation of reports to the Commission.

Investigations staff members work closely with officials at the Department of Commerce, U.S. Customs Service, parties to the investigation and their attorneys, and company officials for both U.S. producers and importers of the product to obtain information and effectively manage the administrative details of an investigation. The primary responsibility of the investigative staff is to present the Commission with an accurate and complete staff report in a timely and objective manner in order for the Commission to make an informed decision on the basis of the merits of the investigation. Finally, in the preparation of the public report, the investigative staff is responsible for protecting confidential business information.

The Financial Analysis and Accounting Division of the Office of Investigations consists of a supervisory financial analyst and four accountants and/or financial analysts. Their responsibility is to evaluate the financial performance of U.S. firms and industries that are the subject of Commission investigations. As required by statute, the

staff develops information on the profitability of the U.S. producers on their operations producing the articles that are the subject of the investigation and on their overall operations. It also examines research and development expenses, capital expenditures, asset valuation, return on investment, cash flow, and the effect of imports on U.S. producers' growth, investment, and ability to raise capital. Accountants and financial analysts scrutinize cost allocation on product line reporting and check for any distortions resulting from the relative importance of an individual company's data in the overall industry financial picture. Staff members routinely check other sources besides standard company financial statements in their analysis. The Financial Analysis and Accounting Division balances consistency in the presentation of data in reports with financial analysis appropriately tailored to the industry under investigation.

The investigative and financial analysis divisions of the Office of Investigations are assisted by the staff of two statisticians and two statistical assistants of the Statistical Analysis Unit. This unit facilitates the collection, aggregation, manipulation, and reporting of questionnaire data throughout the course of an investigation. The staff also obtains trade data from other agencies and verifies figures reported in staff reports. In fiscal year 1986, the Statistical Analysis Unit developed a series of programs that are used to enter and edit questionnaire responses and allow for more varied analysis of the aggregate data. The statisticians work with a variety of computer hardware available at the Commission and elsewhere. The staff is instrumental in selecting the hardware and software best suited to processing the type and volume of data.

The Commission's statutory investigative workload in fiscal year 1986 was about equal to that of the previous fiscal year (app. D). Several of the most

publicized cases are described in the "Investigative Highlights" section of this report. The number of investigations instituted was somewhat less than in fiscal year 1985, however, the number completed rose. The vast majority of these cases consisted of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Heavy industry was the source of filings for slightly more than one-half of all investigations conducted during the fiscal year, with the largest number of investigations involving steel pipe and tubular products. A significant number of cases in pipe fittings, iron sheet and strip, iron castings, and steel products other than pipe and tube were also filed. Agricultural products and byproducts made up an increased share of the Commission's statutory workload in fiscal year 1986, accounting for nearly one-fifth of total investigations conducted. Cases involving fresh cut flowers, wine, ethyl alcohol, red raspberries, groundfish, pineapple nuts, and orange juice were conducted.

One of the most publicized Commission cases involved imports of Canadian softwood lumber, which were valued at nearly \$3 billion in 1985. An affirmative determination was reached in the preliminary investigation.

Of high public visibility as well were those investigations involving semiconductors. These cases illustrate a shift in the Commission's workload to an increasing number of investigations of high-technology products. Chemical products were the subject of several other investigations. The remainder of the countervailing duty and antidumping investigations conducted by the Office of Investigations consisted of a variety of consumer and miscellaneous products, of which cookware and mirrors represented the largest number of cases.

The Commission also conducted five investigations under section 333 of the Trade Act of 1974. One of these cases, which entailed a substantial commitment of staff resources, involved metal castings. Another investigation, and the only section 333 investigation for which the Commission made an affirmative finding and the President provided import relief, examined imports of wood shales and shingles. The remaining section 333 cases dealt with electric shavers, apple juice, and steel fork arms. Finally, one review investigation, under section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, was instituted on salmon gill fish netting from Japan.

### *Office of Administrative Law Judges*

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Before making a determination under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is required to provide an opportunity for a hearing in conformity with the provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (the Administrative Procedure Act). ALJs are appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3310 with the responsibility for conducting such hearings. Following a hearing, the ALJ decides a case by issuing an initial determination, which may be reviewed by the full Commission.

The Office of Administrative Law Judges is made up of four judges and a support staff of attorneys, an economist, and support personnel. ALJs appointed by the Commission are selected from attorneys who have been designated ALJs after the successful completion of a competitive examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management. These judges are required by law to give a fair hearing to all parties under the Administrative Procedure Act and to maintain independence from the rest of the Commission and the Commission's staff in matters relating to hearing and

deciding cases. The judges in the Office of Administrative Law Judges came to the Commission after extensive trial experience in private practice, in Government, and as ALJs in other Federal Government agencies.

### *Office of Industries*

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The Office of Industries, with its staff of over 80 international trade analysts, is responsible for providing the Commission and the public with detailed technical and economic information on U.S. industries and merchandise trade. The Commission requires such information in order to meet its statutory and factfinding investigative mandate and other technical responsibilities in such areas as tariff nomenclature, trade monitoring, review of proposed trade legislation, and general assistance to the Congress and President in trade matters.

In order to develop and maintain the required commodity-industry expertise for ready access by the Commission, the office is organized into six commodity divisions covering the major industrial sectors—agriculture and forest products, textiles and apparel, energy and chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures. Within these divisions, the international trade analysts track the import, export, production, and sale of more than 11,000 items of world trade. The expertise of these specialists has been in growing demand as international trade becomes an increasingly important component of the economy and focus of national attention. The President, Congress, and the Commission often rely heavily upon the expertise of the analysts to obtain an objective picture of the impact of international trade (imports and exports) on U.S. industry and the factors influencing the competitive position of U.S. industry in world trade.

The Office of Industries has taken a number of steps aimed at enhancing its investigative analysis and improving further the quality and readability of its reports. Specifically, initiatives are underway in the areas of system automation, questionnaire design and processing, data access, and report presentation.

The Office of Industries has made advances in office automation, which should progressively improve office research capabilities. In fiscal year 1986, the office began acquisition of personal computers (PC's) for its staff, along with software for analysis and graphics and provisions for training support.

The office adopted a general policy of using sampling techniques whenever feasible, along with intensified efforts to sharpen questionnaire focus and improve the quality of questionnaire responses. Together, sampling and improved responses aim at reducing the burden on industry respondents, improving the meaningfulness of questionnaire data, reducing the time required for Office of Management and Budget approval of questionnaires, and increasing time available for Commission analysis.

The office also began development of a data access system, using PC's to run analyst access to and use of data from a wide variety of sources. For example, in preparation for six studies the Senate Finance Committee requested on the global competitiveness of selected pivotal U.S. industries, the office (1) developed an inventory of statistical series relevant to judging competitive performance; (2) identified additional data sources; and (3) began development of software to permit analysts quick access and easy use of these data with PC's.

Introduction of a laser printer, composition equipment, and PC graphics capabilities have permitted gradual introduction of improved formats, easier readability, and more graphic presentations in various periodic reports

and in some recent section 332 investigation reports. The office now also begins studies with an industry profile table that gives readers a quick statistical overview, provides text page references to the executive summary, and designs more analytical features into text tabulations.

### Investigations Under Section 332

During fiscal year 1986, the Office of Industries conducted 37 investigations under section 332<sup>2</sup> of the Tariff Act of 1930, including both one-time, factfinding studies and continuing industry surveys. Fiscal year 1986 saw almost a 30-percent increase in office work hours on section 332 studies compared with the number in fiscal year 1985. A number of the studies explored areas where there is relatively little available information or investigative precedent. Such efforts included Commission studies on the effects on U.S. industry and consumers of changes in the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) pursuant to the GSP Extension Act of 1984, U.S. car imports, and the probable effects on U.S. industry and consumers of a proposed free trade agreement between the United States and Canada. In addition, studies were completed on the international competitiveness of U.S. producers in such areas as commercial aircraft, railroad lumber, ball and roller bearings, pork, logging products, certain vegetables, jewelry, and tuna.

Eleven continuing industry surveys were conducted under section 332 to aid the Congress or the executive branch in monitoring both U.S. imports and domestic production of various products

<sup>2</sup>Investigations conducted under section 332 are requested by the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, or other House of Congress or are initiated on the Commission's own motion.

Five of these surveys were conducted at the request of the President, four were conducted at the request of Congress, and two continuing surveys are being conducted on a result of the Committee's own motion. During fiscal year 1986, the Office of Industries published surveys covering synthetic organic chemicals, trade under TRLS items 806.30/807.30, canned mushrooms, bromine, stainless steel and alloy tool steel, steel subject to the President's program of voluntary export restraints agreements, competitive conditions in the steel industry, and industry efforts to adjust and modernize, heavyweight motorcycles, automobiles, van, and nonferrous fasteners.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1986, the Office of Industries had 12 factfinding studies underway. During the fiscal year, an additional 14 studies were initiated, and 14 were completed. At the end of the fiscal year, the Office of Industries had 12 section 102 studies underway. Copies of the major completed studies are highlighted below.

*The Position and Competitiveness of the United States in World Coal Trade (102-182)*

On its own initiative, the Commission instituted an investigation to gather information on U.S. competitiveness in the world coal market. The report examines the potential for U.S. coal trade through 1995 and forecasts that the United States, which leads the rest of the world in total recoverable coal reserves, could further increase its position trade in coal by 1990 and 1995. The report also discusses the various competitive factors influencing the U.S. position vis-a-vis that of other coal-rich nations in the world coal market and the differences in these nations' coal industries that determine the development of their export potential. Also discussed is the relationship between coal and other primary fuels, particularly crude petroleum.

*Assessment of the Effects of Barter and Countertrade Transactions on U.S. Industries (102-183)*

This study was instituted by the Commission on its own motion to update and supplement an earlier report published by the Commission in 1982. The study examines (1) the effects of the growing involvement of U.S. companies in international countertrade transactions as well as offset arrangements whether or not related to foreign military export sales, and (2) the economic conditions that have created the demand for such trade. The study examined the market increase in the number of nations demanding countertrade beyond the nonmarket economy countries including oil-exporting countries, newly industrialized countries, and even developed market economies.

*Chemical Industry Growth in Developing Countries and Changing U.S. Trade Patterns (102-186)*

This study was instituted by the Commission on its own motion as the logical next step in a series of studies dealing with world developments in chemicals production and trade. The changing competitive positions of the United States and the developing nations in the world market for chemicals are presented and analyzed. The study also includes an analysis of factors that influence the competitive position of the chemical industry, such as demand, production, consumption, and trade. A general assessment is included of factors expected changes in the chemical industries of developing countries and their possible effects on U.S. chemical trade.



*Competitive Assessment of the U.S.  
Commuter and Business Aircraft  
Industry (202-206)*

The Commission, on its own motion, instituted this investigation to assess the competitive position of U.S. producers of commuter and business aircraft in both domestic and foreign markets. The study presents a profile of the U.S. industry, compares structural characteristics of U.S. and foreign industries, examines the conditions of competition in the United States and other markets, and examines the extent of government involvement in world markets.

*Annual Survey on Competitive Conditions  
in the Steel Industry and Industry Efforts  
to Adjust and Modernize (207-209)*

In response to a request from the United States Trade Representative, at the direction of the President, the Commission issued its second annual survey on competitive conditions in the carbon steel industry and certain segments of the specialty steel industry. The investigation is required to assist the President in his annual determination to the Congress as to whether major portions of the steel industry have met statutory requirements under section 306 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-373) to improve their international competitiveness. The report presents information for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1986, and selected comparative data from last year's report, which covered the 12-month period ended June 30, 1985. Included are data on U.S. producers' capacity, production, shipments, financial conditions, and employment, as well as information collected from producers and importers on prices, unfilled orders, and investments. The report reviews actions the industry has taken to adjust and modernize, including information on changes in company/labor-related practices,

organizational changes, cost reduction efforts, cash-flow commitments, and expenditures for worker retraining. The report also provides information on world steel pricing, labor issues, industry restructuring, and significant financial developments.

*Conditions Relating to the Importation of  
Softwood Lumber into the United States  
(210-212)*

At the request of the United States Trade Representative, the Commission instituted this investigation to report on all significant factors affecting the competitive status of the U.S. and Canadian softwood lumber industries. The study was to examine conditions in the softwood lumber industry during 1982-84 and to report any significant developments since the previous study conducted in April 1982. The study presents (i) a comparison of U.S. and Canadian Government measures, industrial, and tax policies; (ii) a profile of U.S. and Canadian forest resources and timber procurement; (iii) a comparison of the U.S. and Canadian softwood lumber industries, including production methods and costs; and (iv) a profile of the market for softwood lumber, including a comparison of U.S. and Canadian marketing practices and transportation costs.

*Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Ball  
and Roller Bearing Industry (213-215)*

At the request of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means, the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive positions in domestic and world markets of the U.S. industry producing ball and roller bearings. The Commission's analysis

covers (1) current profile of the U.S. and major foreign ball and roller bearing industries, (2) profiles and current status of the U.S. and major foreign markets, (3) conditions of competition between the U.S. and foreign industries, and (4) future trends and markets for these products.

*The Competitive Position of U.S. and European Community Pairs in the United States and Third-Country Markets*  
(S00-S18)

At the request of the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted this investigation to gather and present information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. and European Community (EC) pork industries and the competitive positions of these industries in U.S. and third-country markets. The study presents (1) an overview of the EC pork industry, (2) a profile of the EC pork market, (3) a profile of the U.S. pork market, (4) a profile of third-country markets (namely, Japan and Canada), and (5) competitive conditions in U.S. and third-country markets.

*An Assessment of the Impact of Imports Under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 on the U.S. Flooring Aid Industry*  
(S00-S18)

At the request of the United States Trade Representative, the Commission instituted an investigation to assess the conditions of competition between imported and domestically produced flooring aids. The purpose of the investigation was to provide the President with information that would assist him in making a determination as to whether the duty-free treatment provided for flooring aids under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-480) has a significant adverse effect on the U.S. flooring aid

industry. The study presents (1) profiles of the U.S. industry and of the industries of its major foreign competitors, (2) an analysis of recent trends in imports of flooring aids, (3) a description of the U.S. market, including changing trends in consumption, and (4) a discussion of factors of competition between imported and domestically produced flooring aids.

*Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Laying Industry* (S00-S18)

In response to a request from the United States Trade Representative, at the direction of the President, the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of examining the competitive position of the U.S. laying industry in domestic and world markets. The study presents (1) a current profile of the U.S. and foreign industries, (2) conditions of competition between U.S. and foreign producers, and (3) factors affecting the future competitive position of domestic and foreign operations. In addition, the study includes detailed analyses of selected key products, including forged and cast-steel, forged steel connecting rods, forged steel under-coverage components, forged steel valves and spindles, steering arms, and brackets; various forged steel valves and valve bodies, forged steel fittings and flanges; forged steel transmission parts; forged steel hooks, shackles, loadbinders, and other attachments; and forged metal turbine and generator components.

*Information and Advice to Assist the President in a Review of the Generalized System of Preferences* (S00-S18)

The Commission was requested by the United States Trade Representative, at the direction of the President, to conduct this investigation to provide information and advice for each article that is eligible for duty-free treatment under the U.S. GSP. The President is required under the GSP Extension Act of 1980 to conduct a

general review of such articles, and the information and advice requested are not: (a) to assist the President in determining (1) whether the competitive-duty limits on specific GSP-eligible articles from particular beneficiary countries should be lowered to 25 percent of the total value of U.S. imports of the articles, or \$20 million, (2) whether to waive competitive-duty limits on imports of specific GSP-eligible articles from any or all beneficiary countries, and (3) whether there was U.S. production of like or directly competitive articles for each GSP-eligible TBLIS item as of January 1, 1985. The President is required to complete the review by January 1, 1987, and any resultant changes are to be implemented on July 1, 1987.

*Competitive Action in U.S. Market of Certain Vegetables Produced in the U.S. Great Lakes State and in Canada*  
(100-219)

This investigation was instituted by the Commission on its own motion following a request from the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means to assess the competitive position in U.S. markets of certain vegetables produced in the Great Lakes States and Canada. The study presents (1) an overview of the U.S. and Great Lakes States production and trade situation, (2) an overview of the Canadian Federal and Provincial production and trade situation, and (3) marketing and pricing factors affecting competitive conditions in the U.S. consumption region.

*Possible Effect Advice Concerning the Possible Removal of Israel's Eligibility to Duty-Free Treatment of Imports From Israel Under the Generalized System of Preferences*  
(100-220)

The Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of obtaining information for use in connection with the preparation of advice requested by the

United States Trade Representative as to the probable economic effect on the U.S. industry producing a like or directly competitive article and on consumers of the removal of GSP duty-free status for certain imports imported from Israel.

*Possible Economic Effect Advice Concerning the Possible Removal of the Eligibility of Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan to Duty-Free Treatment of Imports From Israel Under the Generalized System of Preferences*  
(100-221)

Following a request from the United States Trade Representative, the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of obtaining information for use in connection with the preparation of advice as to the probable economic effect on the U.S. industry producing a like or competitive article and on consumers of the removal of GSP duty-free status for possible imports of certain goods from Israel that are imported from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. The study includes information and data on U.S. producers, production, inventory, shipments, employment, exports, imports, prices, and profitability. The study addressed the conditions of competition between imported and domestically produced articles and the major factors affecting these conditions. The study presented the position of interested parties and the probable economic effect of the possible GSP modification.

In addition to the office's normal investigative activities, efforts were underway at the end of fiscal year 1986 in two particularly important areas: development of advice related to the U.F.-Canadian free trade agreement negotiations and a series of competitiveness studies requested by the Senate Committee on Finance.



*Possible Economic Effects on U.S.  
Industries and Consumers of  
Establishment of a Free Trade Area  
Between the United States and Canada*

The single largest and most significant study undertaken by the Office of Industries during fiscal year 1986 was an analysis of the effects of the proposed U.S.-Canadian free-trade agreement on U.S. industries and consumers. On July 2, 1986, the USTR requested that the Commission furnish advice with respect to negotiations initiated with Canada in June 1986, which, if successfully concluded, would establish a free-trade area between the two countries. As the USTR enters into detailed negotiations with Canada, this advice on the effects on individual industries will be important in decisions regarding matters such as the form and level of U.S. concessions and the staging of tariff and nontariff reductions. Specifically, the USTR requested that the Commission provide advice on the following:

1. The probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for imports from Canada on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers.
2. The probable economic effect on the domestic industries and purchasers and on prices and quantities of articles in the United States if certain U.S. nontariff measures enumerated by the USTR were not applied to imports from Canada, and
3. The degree to which U.S. exports to Canada may be expected to increase and U.S. industries to otherwise benefit if imports into Canada of all products of the United States were free of duty and not subject to certain Canadian nontariff measures enumerated by the USTR.

The study is unique in several respects. It is the first major investigation of U.S. trade undertaken on the basis of the Harmonized System nomenclature. Developing the required 1981-83

Harmonized System data base necessitated leaving behind the familiar and relatively smooth working *Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated* (TBSA) (import) and schedule B (export) data bases and designing, developing, implementing, and debugging an entirely new system that would accurately link imports, exports, production, and consumption in terms of the Harmonized System. When development of this system is complete, the Commission will be the first and possibly the only Government agency that can conduct this type of trade analysis in terms of the Harmonized System.

Another unique aspect of this study is that it is the first in which the Commission has undertaken an analysis on a relatively detailed level that encompasses all of the agricultural, extractive, and manufacturing activities of a major foreign country, Canada. The importance of this study will be the Commission's advice, at the industry level, as to the effects of elimination of tariffs and nontariff barriers on trade flows between the United States and Canada and the effect of any such trade changes on U.S. producers and consumers. To provide a factual basis for such advice, the staff is preparing profiles of U.S. and Canadian industry and agriculture that will include information on trade, production, consumption, cross-border integration, market and product characteristics, and factors affecting demand and supply.

*United States-Canada Service Trade  
(332-232)*

In connection with work underway at the Office of the United States Trade Representative in preparing for trade talks on services, at the direction of the President, the USTR has requested that the Commission conduct a competitive evaluation of a U.S. free-trade arrangement in services. On August 9, 1986, the Commission instituted

investigation No. 332-229 in order to assess the implications of liberalizing services trade between the United States and Canada in seven selected industries: accounting, advertising, data processing, insurance, telecommunications, construction/engineering, and motor transportation. The Commission will examine the magnitude of U.S.-Canadian services trade and operations in the selected industries, the respective regulatory environments and industry concerns with tariff measures, and U.S. service industry priorities in the negotiations. The study will also provide an analysis of the problem or obstacles that currently exist in Canada in these selected industries, as well as the potential trade benefits and impact to U.S. service exporters should those obstacles be removed. The information is expected to be submitted in a report to the President in March 1987.

*Senate Finance Committee Industry Competitiveness Studies (332-229 through 332-233)*

The Commission received a request on February 13, 1986, from the Senate Committee on Finance to institute section 332 investigations on a series of U.S. industries key to future U.S. competitiveness. The request was made to assist the Committee as it faces important decisions regarding a wide range of trade issues, including U.S. efforts to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations aimed at reducing international barriers to trade in goods, services, and investment flows. The request stated that the general purpose of the studies should be to provide information regarding the competitive strengths and vitality of the U.S. industries, the extent and nature of competition facing the industry in foreign and domestic markets, and the extent to which any current trade problems result

from special situations such as the strong dollar, debt and interest rate problems, or from more fundamental competitive problems.

The Committee request asked that the industries studied be pivotal either as suppliers of materials important to a broad range of other industries or as leading-edge technologies having an impact on a broad range of other industries. The Commission instituted five studies in fiscal year 1986 as a result of the Committee request, including studies on optical fibers, building block petrochemicals, steel sheet and strip, auto parts and equipment, and textile mills.

To meet the requirements of the Committee request, the Commission has taken a number of actions designed to provide the most complete and well-researched analysis of U.S. competitiveness in these industries. Specifically, the Commission is (1) developing an extensive automated data base providing measures of U.S. international competitiveness for use by the investigative teams, (2) making use of generic study outlines and questionnaire formats to ensure all possible aspects of competitiveness are addressed, (3) holding public hearings to obtain input from all interested parties, and (4) conducting extensive interviews with high-level industry experts. The Commission's final reports to the Senate Finance Committee will be delivered during 1987.

### *Trade Monitoring*

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During fiscal year 1986, the Office of Industries continued the quarterly report series entitled *U.S. Trade Shift in Selected Commodity Area*. The quarterly report is a product of the office's normal trade-monitoring activities and provides brief analyses of significant foreign-trade shifts in major industrial sectors as well as trade statistics for approximately 630 commodity groups within those major

actions. Four reports were issued in the series, covering the second and third quarters of 1985, 1985 in its entirety, and the first quarter of 1986.

### *Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information*

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The summaries provide the Congress, Government agencies, the public, and business institutions with information on the commodities listed in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The current summary series, which is now complete, provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, manufacturing processes, and commercial practices and includes analysis of the numerous factors affecting U.S. and world trade in each commodity area. The completed summary series will be kept current through periodic supplements to each of the 284 individual reports in this series. The Commission completed 12 updates of previously published summaries in fiscal year 1986.

### *Office of Economics*

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The Office of Economics helps the Commission to determine the impact of imports on U.S. industries and to provide expert advice to Congress and the President on international economic issues. The office's economists conduct economic and statistical analysis of U.S. markets and industries, international trade flows, and commercial policies at home and abroad. The office has three divisions, each with distinct responsibilities. The Investigation Support Division works closely with the Commissioner's Office of Investigations on statutory investigations to determine the economic effects of imports on U.S. producers of competing goods. The Trade Reports Division is made up of country and international

organization experts who produce recurring trade reports and monitor trade and industrial policies of the major trading nations of the world. The Research Division produces economic analysis of international trade issues of concern to the Congress, the President, or the Commission.

### *Investigation Support Division*

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The Investigation Support Division (ISD) took part in all of the dumping, countervailing duty, and 301 investigations conducted by the Commission during fiscal year 1986. Division economists spent much of their time examining channels of distribution, market structures, and factors determining prices and analyzing price data obtained from questionnaires and other sources. In the investigations relating to wine, groundfish, and apple juice, the economists also provided critical reviews of econometric studies submitted to the Commission by petitioners and respondents.

In fiscal year 1986, the division began providing memorandums discussing important economic injury criteria for the Commission to consider in each final dumping or countervailing duty investigation. The memorandums draw upon evidence developed during the investigation to analyze the nature of the demand and supply relationships for domestic and imported products subject to the investigation.

Efforts continued during the past year to develop a general procedure for analyzing the effects of tariffs and quotas on price, domestic production, shipments, and employment, for use in evaluating remedy options in 301 investigations. In the investigation relating to shales and shingles, the ISD staff drew upon results of econometric research and other information to develop a model that aided the Commission in arriving at a remedy recommendation. Following the Commission's recommendation, an

economist in the division also assisted the Office of Trade Agreements in explaining the recommendation to executive branch agencies.

Division economists also assisted other divisions and offices within the Commission during the past fiscal year. An EEO economist was a principal contributor to a 332 study of the space heater industry, and division staff provided reviews of a number of studies undertaken by the Office of Industries.

### *Trade Reports Division*

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The Trade Reports Division monitors foreign economic and policy developments that are likely to have an important effect on U.S. economic interests. Country specialists monitor developments in major trading nations, and specialists on multilateral trade agreements continuously review developments in trade negotiations and agreements to assess their likely impact on U.S. economic interests.

Division economists worked on a wide range of trade issues in 1986. The trade patterns and practices of foreign countries were a growing concern to the Nation's policymakers in fiscal year 1986, and the division's expertise helped the Commission provide accurate and current information on those topics to the Congress and the executive branch. Division economists led the work on two Commission studies completed in fiscal year 1986, made contributions to studies headed by other divisions, and responded to over 300 requests for specialized information and technical assistance from Congress, the public, and other Government agencies.

One study managed by the division, *Trade Dispute Settlement Under the GATT and Tokyo Round Code* (332-312) was completed in December 1985. This study analyzes the nature and outcome of trade cases brought to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the

committees that administer the Tokyo Round tariff measure codes. It also outlines proposed improvements for handling trade disputes and discusses the views of GATT member countries regarding the value of such improvements.

The second study headed by the division assesses the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on U.S. industries and consumers (332-227). This study, completed in September 1986, is the first of the annual reports that the Commission will prepare to monitor the effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. The study examines several issues, including the effects of the act on investment flows in the Caribbean. Economists traveled to the Caribbean countries to obtain first-hand information on how the act was affecting production and exports in those countries.

Division economists also assisted the Office of Industries in its study on the effects of a possible U.S.-Canadian free-trade arrangement in services (332-230). Information and technical assistance were also provided to Congress and the executive branch on a variety of topics, including an assessment of the value of duties foregone in recent years owing to temporary, duty-free provisions of U.S. law and a comparison of the proportions of exports manufactured by less developed countries that go to the United States and other industrialized countries.

As part of its international monitoring program, the division produces two of the Commission's recurring reports on trade and trade agreements activities. The Commission's 27th annual report entitled *Operation of the Trade Agreement Program*, released in June 1986, highlights major developments in U.S. trade policy in 1985. It includes a description of the President's trade initiative announced in September 1985, a detailed background on U.S. concerns regarding the enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal, and a

summary of factors under consideration for the proposed U.S.-Canadian free-trade arrangement. U.S. trade relations with seven major trading partners—the EC, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Brazil—are covered in detail. The report also includes a comprehensive review of development during 1983 in the GATT and other multilateral forums, and records details of actions taken by the United States under current trade law. More than 1,000 copies of the report were distributed on request to foreign and U.S. Government officials, academics, libraries, trade associations, and U.S. embassies.

Division staff members also produce the Commission's quarterly reports on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), including China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. These reports provide up-to-date information on U.S. trade with the NME's, along with analysis of significant developments in commercial and trade policy. Fiscal year 1986 was the fifth year of operation of the Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System, which allows the Commission to analyze imports on manufactured goods from NME's in relation to U.S. production and employment. The December 1983 report examines the competitive situation of industries identified by the monitoring system on the basis of import trends. A detailed country-by-country account of trade and economic developments in 1983 is contained in the April 1986 report; a special analysis of Chinese and Soviet trade relations with Japan is included in the June 1986 report; and the September 1986 report presents the results of the latest monitoring scan of U.S.-manufactured imports from NME's.

The monthly *International Economic Review*, a staff publication, provides the Commission, the Congress, and others in the trade policy community with current international economic statistics and background on recent trade or policy

developments in the areas monitored by division economists. In fiscal year 1986, more than 500 copies of the *International Economic Review* were distributed each month.

### *Research Division*

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The Research Division provides technical analysis of international economic issues of interest to the Commission and to policymakers in the Congress and in the executive branch. Most of the analyses are conducted under the Commission's section 332 program, which is jointly managed by the Office of Economics and the Office of Industries. Research Division economists also regularly assist in import-injury investigations when the workload of petitions is particularly heavy or when some aspect of an investigation requires expertise that an economist in the Research Division can supply.

The Research Division completed work on several section 332 investigations in fiscal year 1986. The first of these was *Effect of Proposed Tax Reform on the International Competitiveness of U.S. Industry* (332-230). The study examines how recent proposed changes in the U.S. income tax law would affect the international competitiveness of U.S. industries. It concludes that the effects would be quite minor, indicating that international competitiveness should not be a major factor in evaluating the overall desirability of the proposed tax changes. The second study, *U.S. Trade-Related Employment: 1979-1984* (332-217), examines changes in the labor content of U.S. trade in recent years. Essentially, the study presents trade flows in terms of the labor required to produce the traded goods instead of the dollar value of those goods. It was found that the United States is



U.S. Senator Mike Mansueti, Democrat of Montana (10), and U.S. Representative Ralph Regula, Republican of Ohio (11), were among witnesses appearing at the January 28, 1986, Commission hearing as part of the factfinding investigation *The Effect of Proposed Tar Barriers on the International Competitiveness of U.S. Industries*. The investigation was initiated upon the request of the Senate Finance Committee. A total of 19 factfinding investigations under section 202 of the Tariff Act of 1930 were completed by the Commission during the fiscal year.



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currently running large deficits in the labor content of trade but that the changes in labor content of trade are poorly correlated with actual changes in employment across industries. The report was released in May 1986.

The third study, *The Effect of U.S. Steel Import Restrictions on Exports of Selected Steel-Consuming Industries* (203-234), examined the effects of the President's steel import restraint program on the competitiveness of U.S. exporters that use steel products as inputs to their own production. The study, released in December 1985, was input-output analysis to assess the effect of foreign voluntary export restraints on exports of steel-consuming industries in the United States. The overall effects of the measures were found to be relatively small.

Two investigations are currently being conducted in the Research Division and are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1987. One is *The Impact of Increased U.S.-Mexican Trade on Industrial Border Development* (303-333). This study will examine the economic conditions in the U.S.-Mexican border region and the effects of trade with Mexico on the region's development. Preparation for the study included Commission hearings in the Texas border region and in California. In addition to examining the effects of trade, the study will also review a number of proposals that have been made to help the economic development of the border region. The study is scheduled for completion in November 1986.

The second ongoing study is *The Effect of Developing Country Debt Problems on U.S. Trade* (333-334). Scheduled for completion in February 1987, it will investigate the trade effects of the current debt problems faced by developing countries. The analysis will concentrate on Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, and the Philippines. Economists are scheduled to visit these countries to obtain information on the actions they have taken to cope with debt problems. The study will concentrate on sectoral effects and will





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Following receipt of a report on November 23, 1986, from the Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted the factfinding investigation *Impact of Increased U.S.-Mexican Trade on San Diego Border Development*. The Commission held a series of three public hearings in April 1986 to obtain fact-based information. U.S. Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas (13), testified at Commission hearings in McAllen and El Paso, TX (13, 14). Among numerous witnesses heard by the Commission were Frank Bullock, Jr. (14), executive vice president, McAllen Industrial Board, and Ed Develbano (14), Deputy Mayor, City of San Diego. The Commission's California hearing was held in the Board of Supervisors Room, County of San Diego Administration Building (15).



include an analysis of the trade effects of various measures being considered to relieve the debt burdens of these countries.

In addition to conducting studies managed by the Office of Economics, Research Division economists contribute to studies by the Office of Industry. The most important of the ongoing studies are the study on a U.S.-Canadian free-trade area (100-296), the review of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (100-187), and the studies assessing the global competitiveness of five U.S. industries: automotive parts (100-210), textile mills (100-229), optical fibers, technology, and equipment (100-213), steel sheet and strip (100-211), and building block petrochemicals (100-230).

As a result of the large number of petitions handled by the Commission in fiscal year 1986, the Research Division was again asked to devote substantial resources to unfair practice and injury investigations. The Research Division provided economic analysis for a number of these cases, including the escape-clause (sec. 301) investigations on apple juice and heating oil and the countervailing duty investigations on oil country tubular goods and polyester yarn.

### *Office of Executive and International Liaison*

The Office of Executive and International Liaison is responsible for coordinating relations between the Commission and the USTR and other executive branch offices with trade agreements responsibility. The office also serves as the Commission's liaison with U.S. embassies abroad and occasionally with foreign governments. The director of the office represents the Commission on the Intergovernmental Trade Policy Staff Committee (ITPSC), chaired by the USTR.

In this capacity, the director provides technical information and advice in furtherance of the Committee's work. In addition, the office plans, monitors, and reviews the work of the Commission staff as it relates to the operation of the trade agreements program.

Throughout 1986, the office continued to play a highly important role in U.S. preparations for the upcoming GATT negotiations associated with the adoption and implementation of the new Harmonized System tariff nomenclature. During 1986, the office also provided a substantial outlay of technical assistance to administration of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, the commencement of the U.S.-Canadian free-trade negotiations, and the accession in connection with the launching of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations now referred to as the Uruguay Round. As in past negotiations, it is anticipated that this office and the Commission generally will play a significant role in providing technical assistance to the USTR in preparation for and during the course of these negotiations.

### *Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements*

The Commission plays a significant role in the U.S. Government's efforts to monitor world trade, to reduce tariff and nontariff barriers to the international movement of goods and services, and to represent the interests of domestic industries. Assisting the Commission in meeting its responsibilities in these areas are the *studies*, nomenclature analysis, *international economists*, and other staff members of the Office of Tariff and Trade Agreements.

The most significant area of activity for the office during fiscal year 1986 remained its work on the potential conversion of the U.S. customs tariff into the nomenclature format of the

Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, known as the Harmonized System. The Harmonized System, a product of several years' work by many countries under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels, is an international classification system and statistical enumeration for merchandise in international trade. When widely adopted, the new nomenclature will facilitate trade by providing common descriptions for all articles in international commerce.

Although an international convention to implement the new nomenclature has been submitted to member countries for further consideration, office staff members have continued to participate in the work and meetings of the Harmonized System Committee and related bodies. Staff members are providing assistance to other Government agencies, including technical aid in the Bureau of the Census conversion of the U.S. export schedule and the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition, the staff is assisting in the negotiations in Geneva under article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to accommodate the necessary changes in rates of duty that would result from adoption of the Harmonized System. One important aspect of this work is the maintenance and updating of the trade data base and customs files along with the TUSA. Harmonized System cross-reference trade concordance. Finally, at the request of the United States Trade Representative, staff members drafted legislation expected to be submitted to the Congress by the administration in 1987. The new legislation would replace the current Tariff Schedules of the United States (TUSA) with a new schedule based on the Harmonized System nomenclature. Other Government agencies and interested parties outside the Government will be

consulted during the preparation of the draft bill. It is currently projected that the Harmonized System will be implemented internationally as of January 1, 1988.

At the same time, however, the TUSA continues to be important in ascertaining the U.S. role in international trade. Not only do the tariff schedules indicate the duty rates and any preferential treatment to be applied to every article imported into the United States, but they are also used for the collection of statistics on U.S. imports. This statistical function is of increasing significance in light of continuing duty reductions and growing attention to the U.S. position in world trade.

The office annually prepares the Commissioner's publication of the TUSA and the periodic supplements that update its provisions. The TUSA contains approximately 7,000 legal classifications arranged in a hierarchical structure describing every article in international trade. Each such classification is given a five-digit number for duty collection purposes to identify the product or products therein. For statistical purposes, many legal provisions are divided into subclassifications having additional two-digit identifying numbers, so that import statistics can be gathered about specific classes of articles. There are now about 14,000 such annotations.<sup>2</sup>

The annotations are established, modified, or eliminated by the interagency group known as the Committee for Statistical Annotation of Tariff Schedules, chaired by this office. Other members of the Committee are representatives of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of the

<sup>2</sup> There are potentially about 67,000 statistical annotations in the TUSA, of which about 63,000 are in schedule 2, covering textiles and apparel (of the 63,000, trade is reported on only about 5,000 items); the Bureau of the Census reports trade in schedule 1 (10 schedules) for cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, covering about 10,000 statistical annotations.

Census and the Department of the Treasury's Customs Service. The Committee reviews petitions from firms, business and industry groups, and Government agencies regarding annotations in both the TBLRA and the Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States (schedule B). During fiscal year 1986, the Committee considered 83 requests for statistical annotations in the TBLRA and 17 requests for modifications in schedule B, designed to improve the comparability of U.S. import and export data and for other purposes. As a result of these requests, the Committee created 17 new schedule B items, the Committee adopted 30 requests for provision in the TBLRA, it rejected 2 and held 2 in abeyance.

In addition, one supplement to the TBLRA affecting modifications from statutes, Presidential proclamations, and other actions was prepared by the staff to the basic 1986 edition of the TBLRA. Staff members were also significantly involved in the drafting of various Presidential proclamations relating to the GSP and, at the request of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, other preferential tariff programs.

Another important area of staff involvement is in regard to the administration of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences. The GSP is a program maintained by several developed countries to provide unilateral tariff preferences to products imported from developing countries. The U.S. GSP program was authorized by the Trade Act of 1974 and was extended until 1993 by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1986. Each year the Commission has provided considerable technical assistance in the operation of the GSP. In particular, this work is associated with (i) the annual TPSC review of the GSP, during which petitions are received from importers, U.S. producers, and foreign governments

asking changes in the list of products eligible for GSP duty-free treatment, (ii) the annual statistical analysis needed to determine which countries may either lose or regain eligibility for GSP treatment for specific products under the "competitive need" formula, (3) the preparation of Presidential Executive orders to modify the GSP, and (4) the preparation of an annual booklet containing a complete and current listing of eligible articles and beneficiary countries.

For each of the products involved in the petitions accepted for review, the Commission is requested to conduct formal investigations under section 301(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 and section 310 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to advise the President of the probable economic effect on U.S. industries and on consumers of the GSP modifications requested by the petitioners. Also, for the implementation of the Harmonized System, office staff are participating in the transition of the current GSP program as reflected in the TBL to the provisions to be contained in the converted tariff schedule.

Office staff members participate in other Commission work in the trade agreements program, as well as with the TPSC. Such involvement includes activities related to the GATT, to various framework agreements (such as the Caribbean Code), and international commodity agreements. A number of the office staff serves as technical advisors for the U.S. Government in its participation in the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, and other staff members provide trade data used to assist U.S. participation in many trade agreements. A final area of activity has been the maintenance of the Unattached Consolidated U.S. Schedule of Concessions under the GATT, known as Schedule 13.

## *Office of Data Systems*

The Commission maintains a comprehensive data collection, manipulation, and storage capability to support its multifaceted trade mission activities. The Office of Data Systems, through the functions performed by its library, data processing, and statistical staff, carries out the Commission's responsibility in this area. To accomplish the Data Systems mission and functions, and because of the growing need for hands-on access to computer resources by Commission staff, the office is organized into four divisions. These are the Computer Services Division, Applications Development Division, Statistical Services Division, and Library Division.

The Computer Services Division (CSD) manages access to and usage of the agency's two primary computers, the National Institutes of Health Computer System (NHS) and the in-house IBM 4331, located in the Bicentennial Building, across from the ITC Building, as well as all of the related equipment and software required by agency users. In fiscal year 1986, CSD continued to provide personal computers to its automated data processing users as enhanced work stations. In addition, technical support responsibilities for word processing equipment were transferred to CSD with the intention of consolidating all office automation equipment technical support functions under one central group.

The agency is tentatively scheduled to consolidate all agency operations into a single building currently under construction in Southwest Washington, DC, to be completed September 1987. The Office of Data Systems is working with the Office of Administration and other agency staff to define a telecommunications plan and an office automation plan in conjunction with this move.

The Applications Development Division (ADD) provides analysis and programming support for all new agency applications requiring midrange computer processing and provides technical support for maintenance of existing production systems residing on either the in-house computer or the National Institutes of Health Computer Center's system. ADD staff members are responsible for developing and maintaining a number of computerized information systems that include support for international trade negotiations as well as a variety of trade statistics and administrative reports. This year the office provided the primary trade data processing for ongoing negotiations of the Harmonized System for the Office of the Executive Liaison as well as the data required by the Office of Industries to support their U.S.-Canadian free trade agreement activities. Administrative support includes on-line systems for finance and accounting, activity reporting, dollar processing, and case history processing.

The Statistical Services Division (SSD) continued its support of the agency's analytical and informational need in fiscal year 1986. SSD statisticians advised the Commission's staff on the application of statistical theory to the Commission's work, especially the use of sampling for obtaining information needed in the Commission's investigative and research studies. The division responded on a daily basis to inquiries for trade data, assisted in evaluating data reliability issues, and consulted with appropriate sources regarding information and preferred analytical techniques.

SSD maintained and provided access to trade data files widely used within the Commission and prepared several statistical bulletins summarizing import and export information for use in the trade community. In addition, the division served as liaison between the Commission and other Government trade agencies on trade data matters.

During fiscal year 1986, SIO performed detailed statistical reviews of 60 Commission investigative reports. It contributed to the preparation and/or review of a number of Commission publications including the 1985 *Overview of the Trade Agreement Program*, the quarterly *East-West trade reports*, *A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Jewelry Industry, Phase I: Costume Jewelry*, and the first annual report *Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act*.

SIO developed and presented a sampling course to the Office of Industries. This effort, undertaken in anticipation of a growing demand for SIO studies from Congress and the President, suggested increased agency use of scientific sampling to reduce respondent burden as well as Commission costs, while ensuring reliable information to meet study requirements.

The House Library maintains a definitive collection of materials dealing with international trade and related topics. Included are published Census statistics, legislative histories, monographs, and journals totaling over 40,000 volumes, 1,000 periodical subscriptions, and an extensive microform collection. A major project for the year was the acquisition of a large collection of materials to be used as the basis for the research to be conducted on the establishment of a free-trade zone between the United States and Canada. In 1986, the Library undertook another project, the *Disengagement from the Debt* Campaign from the Debt Campaign's Continued Economic Reporting Program (CERP) to their Foreign Publications Procurement Program. With the discontinuation of the CERP (which provided publications at no cost), the Library had to absorb increased expenditures and expenses for government publications on international trade and statistics from approximately 100 countries worldwide.

The Library has also expanded its automated data retrieval programs while consolidating the computer equipment needed to access the various programs. These programs provide statistical and bibliographical information and support the Library's acquisitions, cataloging, processing, and interlibrary loan activities. The move to personal computers this year has allowed the Library to become more efficient, using single intelligent work stations to access different commercial databases instead of requiring a different terminal for each.

The Library is also coming to the end of an extended effort to simplify Commission acquisition procedures, thereby greatly reducing the expense of processing purchase orders. Plans for the move to the new building are being finalized, including efforts to reduce and consolidate parts of the collection.

## Office of Congressional Liaison

The Office of Congressional Liaison is responsible for coordinating Commission service to Congress and informing the Commission of relevant congressional action. A major responsibility of the Office of Congressional Liaison is responding to congressional inquiries. Over 1,000 phone calls and 500 letters were received by the office during the 1986 fiscal year. The office also provided periodic reports to the Commission concerning the status of trade legislation and congressional hearings and meetings on trade issues.

Congressional work on international trade issues that began in the first half of the 1980s (coinciding with fiscal year 1981) continued on through fiscal year 1986. Between October 1, 1985, and September 30, 1986, there were 149 bills dealing with international trade referred to



the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on International Trade. On May 22, 1986, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 4800, the Trade and International Economic Policy Reform Act of 1986. H.R. 4800 contained provisions of proposed legislation reported out of not only the Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over trade legislation in the House, but five additional House committees, as well: Energy and Commerce; Foreign Affairs; Banking, Finance and Labor; and Agriculture.

Between October 1, 1985, and September 30, 1986, 111 trade-related bills were referred to the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate committee responsible for trade issues. Making up a trade bill began in the Finance Committee on September 18, 1986. With several significant bills pending before the full Senate but pressure mounting to adjourn for election year campaigning, the making process stalled. The Senate adjourned on October 18, 1986, without passing a trade bill.

Commissioners are often invited by House and Senate committees and subcommittees to testify on various trade issues and trade legislation. In 1986, Commissioners were invited to testify at 11 hearings before 7 different House and Senate committees. Testimony covered such issues as U.S.-Canadian trade relations, intellectual property protection, and WTR dumping.

The Commission also provides opportunities for Members of Congress to testify at Commission hearings. In 1986, 28 Members of Congress provided testimony at Commission hearings on issues of importance to their home or district. Issues that Members addressed included the impact of increased U.S.-Mexican trade on southeast border development, trade and politics from Brazil, competitive assessment of the U.S. steel and other hearing industry, and the effects

of proposed tax reforms on the international competitiveness of U.S. industries.

During fiscal year 1986, the Commission, at the request of the President and Congress, issued 19 factfinding studies under section 222. The Commission also completed 111 reports on legislation introduced in the House and the Senate (app. E). These reports, prepared in response to requests primarily from the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, provide statistical, legal, and industry background information for committee use during deliberation on the legislation.

## *Office of the Secretary*

In many instances, the Office of the Secretary is the first point of contact with the Commission. Such contact can be in connection with one or more of the various roles played by the office. The Secretary to the Commission is responsible for compiling and maintaining the Commission's official records. The Office of the Secretary functions as the point of entry where petitions, briefs, and other legal documents are received from parties, exhibitors, the public, and other Government agencies. It also serves as the point of issuance for the Commission's notices, reports, and orders relating to the conduct of investigations. The Secretary's position is the only one in the agency besides those of the six Commissioners established by law.

The Secretary also schedules and participates in all Commission meetings and hearings. The office staff must plan and coordinate work relating to transcripts or tape recordings of the proceedings, witness lists, the timing of testimony, and the display of exhibits before the Commission. When the Commission travels to another location for a hearing, the staff makes the logistical arrangements

for each hearing. The Commission held 52 meetings and 43 days of hearings in fiscal year 1986.

An additional function of the Office of the Secretary is, as an outgrowth of its recordkeeping responsibility, to serve as the depository for historical information relating to the Commission's development as an institution since its inception in 1978.

The Secretary is responsible for administering requests for confidential treatment of proprietary information, requests for information issued under protective order, and requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act. The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (39 CFR 201.4) describe confidential business information and the Commission's rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of proprietary business information. Examples of information the Commission considers to be eligible for confidential business treatment are data relating to secrets, sales, shipments, profits, or employment of individual firms. The rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of such data is twofold. Disclosure would have the effect of either (1) impairing the Commission's ability to obtain information necessary to perform its statutory functions or (2) causing substantial harm to the competitive position of the entity from which such information was obtained. The Secretary considered 436 such requests during fiscal year 1986, representing a 17-percent increase over the number in fiscal year 1985.

Under the Commission's rules (39 CFR 207.7), a counsel for parties involved in legal actions at the Commission may apply for the release of confidential business information under a protective order. This practice is administered by the Secretary. The Secretary considered 99 such requests during fiscal year 1986, 21 percent more than in fiscal year 1985. A total of 91 requests were granted.

The Commission's rules (39 CFR 201.27-201.23) provide for requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Essentially, the act supports the public's right of access to Government records with explicit exceptions. At the Commission, most denials of access to information involve information that is business confidential, involve personnel matters, or relate to pretermination staff advice to the Commission. Under the Commission's rules, the determination as to each request is made by the Secretary. The Secretary considered 144 requests during fiscal year 1986, 32 percent less than in fiscal year 1985. Of the requests received, 102 were granted, entirely or in part; the remainder either were denied or withdrawn, or the agency had no records of the type requested.

### *Public and Consumer Affairs Office*

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Monumental trade issues and record levels of Commission investigative conduct in the decade of the 1980's have focused public attention and the news media spotlight on the once-obscure Commission. Established in 1978, the Commission's professional public relations component is the Public and Consumer Affairs Office, which operates within the Office of the Secretary.

The Public Affairs staff briefs members of the press about Commission activities such as hearings, investigations, and determinations; answers written and phoned inquiries from the public; and publishes press releases, brochures, media advisories, the Commission's annual report to the Congress, and other information and educational materials intended for public use. An important Public Affairs staff function is aiding foreign visitors,

education, and students; businessmen; consumers; congressional staff; foreign, State, and local government officials; and other interested members of the public in understanding Commission activities.

In addition to serving as the Commission spokesman, the Public Affairs Officer has a principal responsibility of advising and consulting Commissioners and senior staff in public relations matters and planning and administering the Commission's media relations programs. As the Assistant Secretary to the Commission, the Public and Consumer Affairs Officer also is the Commission's representative to the President's Consumer Affairs Council.

### *Office of Administration*

Major activities for the Office of Administration during fiscal year 1986 were (1) preparing for the physical relocation of the Commission to a consolidated site, (2) maintaining the authorized personnel strength throughout the year, (3) implementing the new Performance Management Recognition System, (4) adjusting operations to absorb the impact of funding reductions mandated by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, (5) conducting an education and awareness program on safeguarding sensitive information, and (6) handling labor-management activities of the Commission.

On April 18, 1986, the General Services Administration (GSA) signed a lease with Boston Properties for the Commission to occupy the first seven stories of a nine-story building to be built at 300 E Street NW, Washington, DC. The building will accommodate all of the Commission's operations and is expected to be ready for occupancy starting in September 1987. The new location will allow the Commission to be housed in one location for the first time since 1975. The Commission's relocation was forced by

Public Law 99-523, which authorized GSA to transfer the Commission's headquarters building at 720 E Street NW to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Office of Administration devoted a great deal of time to the relocation throughout the fiscal year. Prior to the lease award, the staff was heavily involved with GSA in the selection process. Over a period of 6 months, an in-depth analysis was made of six competitive bids. Space layout planning has been intense since the signing of the lease.

During fiscal year 1986, the agency began using an automated personnel data base. This innovation has provided the Commission with the capability to generate personnel actions electronically and has greatly enhanced its ability to maintain and produce a wide array of statistics and reports.

Extensive employee development activities were conducted during the reporting period in support of a variety of Commission programs. Continuing educational and developmental activities were provided to Senior Executive Service members, managers, and the professional and support staff. In-house word processing training, begun in fiscal year 1985, was continued during fiscal year 1986. Additionally, the planning phase to expand word processing training to personal computer-based software was initiated.

During fiscal year 1986, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) evaluated the Commission's Senior Executive Service. In its report to the Chairman, OPM made the following observation:

*You deserve kudos for the action and commitment with the ITC Executive Reserve Board plays in the management of your Senior Executive Service program. Further, your executive development program is a model among those we have encountered in small agencies comparable to ITC. Particular mention should also be made of your continuing development of senior executives.*





Ground was broken (18) on June 2, 1986, for the new International Trade Commission Building (19) in Washington, DC. The building, in the heart of the Federal Center, is to be ready in September 1987. Located at 500 E Street SW, the new building is near L'Enfant Place in the city's recently rebuilt southeast. The Commission will occupy seven of the nine floors in the new building, a total of about 171,000 square feet. The building's design has been modified to include hearing rooms and other special features. Exterior walls are constructed of granite and glass with a reinforced concrete frame. A tower designed on the rooftop terrace will feature views of the Capitol and the Potomac River area.





The present International Trade Commission Building (20) is a graceful, mid-19th century structure at 701 E Street NW. The building of approximately 80,000 square feet is one of those where Commission employees are located. Congress decided to give the building to the Smithsonian Institution, and it is expected to be renovated at an estimated cost of \$14 million. The 180-year-old building is the third oldest federally owned building in the District of Columbia that has been in continuous use.

All six Commissioners took part in the new building groundbreaking ceremonies (21). They are, from left, Stanley G. Loferts, Susan Lohman, Paula Stern, David B. Rahn, Alfred E. Eskin, and Anne E. Brunelle.

U.S. Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana (22), representing the Senate Finance Committee, told the assembled dignitaries and guests and representatives of Boston Properties and First City Properties, Inc., that Congress has "confidence in the quality" of the Commission's "work and independence," and that "it is appropriate that an agency with such an important function should have good quarters."



During fiscal year 1986, a Performance Management and Recognition System was implemented. The system, which covers supervisory and managerial personnel at grades GS-13 to GS-15, establishes the policy for determining basic pay adjustments, recognizing and rewarding quality performance, and correcting performance that is less than fully successful. The system supersedes the Merit Pay System. At two awards ceremonies, presided over by the Chairman, 38 Quality Step Increases, 118 Special Achievement Awards, and 78 Sustained Superior Performance Awards were presented.

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, resulted in a \$1,130,000 reduction in the Commission's fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The Commission was able to continue operations by taking certain measures. During the first quarter of fiscal year 1986, the Commission operated under Continuing Resolutions that reduced spending levels. Also, in order to conserve funds, travel, training, meals, printing, supplies, and other support activities were curtailed. As a

result, the Commission realized savings that aided it in absorbing the impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction. By limiting support cost, the Commission was able to maintain its productive capacity and permanent staff at authorized levels.

In its annual report for fiscal year 1985, the Commission reported that it had issued policies and procedures for handling and safeguarding of confidential business information and that, at the end of the fiscal year, an education and awareness program was being prepared dealing with both confidential business and national security information. During February and March 1986, all Commission employees attended this training program. All new employees are made aware of the Commission's need to safeguard all sensitive information entrusted to it.

Finally, the Office of Administration was involved in Labor Relations activities, notably those concerning preparation for third-party review of agency personnel actions and those to support ongoing impact and implementation bargaining over the agency's relocation.

## *Part III. Management and Finance*

### *The Commission*

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The six Commissioners of the U.S. International Trade Commission are appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for terms of 6 years unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. A Commissioner who has served for more than 3 years is not eligible for reappointment. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party.

The Chairman is designated by the President and serves for a 3-year term. No Chairman may be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

At the close of fiscal year 1986, there were six Commissioners on board:

Chairman Susan Lickel, Independent of California. Ms. Lickel's term expires December 16, 1988.

Vice Chairman Anne E. Brunsdale, Republican of the District of Columbia. Ms. Brunsdale's term expires June 16, 1990.

Paula Stern, Democrat of the District of Columbia. Dr. Stern's term expires June 16, 1987.

Alfred E. Eichen, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eichen's term expires June 16, 1990.

Swiley G. Ludwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Ludwick's term expires December 16, 1991.

David B. Rufe, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rufe's term expires December 16, 1994.

## *Executive Staff*

The executive staff of the Commission at the close of fiscal year 1986 was as follows:

Office of the Administrative Law Judge Chief Administrative Law Judge	Janet D. Saxon
Office of Congressional Liaison, Director	Patricia S. Aycock
Office of the Secretary Secretary	Kenneth R. Mason
Assistant Secretary/Public and Consumer Affairs Officer	Harold W. Sundstrom
Office of Executive and International Liaison, Director	William T. Han
Office of the General Counsel General Counsel	Lyn M. Schilt
Assistant General Counsel for Litigation and Special Projects	Michael Mahle
Assistant General Counsel for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations	Grace M. Berg
Assistant General Counsel for Section 337 Investigations	N. Timur Yaworski
Assistant General Counsel for Escape Clause, Section 22, and Section 302 Investigations	William W. Gresham
Office of Operations, Director	Charles W. Ervin
Office of Data Systems, Director	Michael J. Chursky
Office of Economics, Director	John Summala
Office of Industries, Director	Erland H. Haglund
Division Chiefs	
Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products	David L. Ingemall
Minerals and Metals	Larry L. Brookhart
Energy and Chemicals	John J. Geric
Textiles, Leather Products, and Apparel	Rudolf I. Schwartz
Machinery and Equipment	Aaron H. Chesser
General Manufactures	Walter S. Tienervant
Office of Investigations, Director	E. William Fry
Supervisory Investigator	Lynn Featherstone
Supervisory Investigator	Vera S. Libeau
Supervisory Investigator	Robert W. Eringer
Supervisory Investigator	Robert G. Carpenter
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, Director	Eugene A. Rouergarden
Office of Unfair Import Investigations, Director	Arthur B. Winzburg
Office of Administration, Director	Loris L. Goodrich
Office of Finance and Budget, Director	Richard D. Arnold
Office of Management Services, Director	David E. Spencer
Office of Personnel, Director	Terry P. McGowan

The Administrative Law Judges conduct formal proceedings in section 337 investigations, exercise independent judgment according to the Administrative Procedure Act, and transmit determinations to the Commission for its consideration in rendering a final decision.

The Director, Office of Congressional Liaison, acts as a point of contact for the Commission with the Congress, representative Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and international organizations and associations involved in international trade.

The Secretary maintains the official records and documents for the Commission. The Secretary keeps the minutes of, and assists in, the conduct of all Commission meetings and is responsible for the issuance of public notices and information. The Assistant Secretary/Public and Consumer Affairs Officer in the Office of the Secretary is responsible for media relations and consumer affairs.

The Director, Office of Executive and International Liaison, coordinates Commission activities and assistance to the United States Trade Representative, other officials in the Executive Office of the President, and executive departments and keeps the Commission informed of trade issues and policy formulation regarding bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

The General Counsel is the Commission's chief legal officer and advisor.

The Director, Office of Operations, is responsible for the coordination, direction, and control of the investigative, analytical, and research work of the Commission. The Office of Data Systems, Economics, Industries, Investigations, Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, and Unfair Import Investigations report to the Director of Operations.

The Director, Office of Administration, is responsible for the coordination, direction, and control of the administrative and management functions and programs of the Commission, including personnel, accounting, budget, management analysis, administrative services, and publications services. The Offices of Finance and Budget, Management Services, and Personnel report to the Director of Administration.

## *Employment and Appropriations*

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The Commission maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and commerce analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, data systems programmers, and administrative support personnel to do the work mandated by the Congress. These include nationally and internationally recognized experts—a grouping of men and women who constantly monitor their fields for developments that affect U.S. policy and trade interests.

A total of 672 permanent employees were on board on September 30, 1986, compared with 679 at the end of fiscal

year 1985. They were distributed in organizational units as follows:

Organizational unit	Number as of Sept. 30, 1986
Commissioners	6
Office of the Commissioners	24
Office of the Administrative Law Judge	13
Office of the Secretary	18
Office of Executive and International Liaison	4
Office of Congressional Liaison	3
Office of the General Counsel <sup>1</sup>	29
Office of the Director of Operations	3
Office of Data Systems	37
Office of Economics	44
Office of Industries	128
Office of Investigations	26
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements <sup>1</sup>	32
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	18
Office of the Director of Administration	3
Office of Finance and Budget	13
Office of Management Services <sup>1</sup>	41
Office of Personnel	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>672</b>

<sup>1</sup>Edward Maltbie participates on a part-time basis in office work.

The U.S. International Trade Commission submits its budget to the President for transmittal to the Congress.<sup>2</sup> During fiscal year 1986, appropriated funds made available to the Commission amounted to \$28,600,000. The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 resulted in a \$1,230,000 reduction, resulting in a net appropriated amount of \$27,370,000. Reimbursements received totaled \$18,300, making available a grand total of \$27,398,300. Obligations for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Fiscal year 1985	Fiscal year 1986
<b>Total</b>		
Salaries and personnel benefits	18,310	18,310
Travel and transportation	369	343
Postal and communications services	1,430	1,449
Other services	1,807	1,140
Printing and reproduction	363	366
Equipment, supplies, and material	1,432	1,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,909</b>	<b>24,725</b>

<sup>2</sup> Because of the unique role of the Commission as a quasi-judicial, legislative, and independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to both legislative and executive branches of Government, Congress provided in sec. 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 1275) that the budget of the U.S. International Trade Commission would not be subject to control by the Office of Management and Budget, but would instead be submitted directly to the Congress.

A majority of the Commission's employees are housed in the historic U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW, Washington, DC. Designed by Robert Mills (who also designed the Treasury Building and the Washington Monument), it was built from 1837 to 1860 under the supervision of Thomas U. Walter, one of the architects of the Capitol. The building was first occupied by the Commission in 1801. Through the first century of its service, the building housed the Postmaster General, the General Land Office, the Bureau of Education, the National Selective Draft Board, the Panama Canal Commission, and General John J. Ford. During

Owing to space limitations at the ITC Building, approximately 30 percent of the Commission's employees on September 30, 1986, were located at the Bicentennial Building, 600 E Street NW, Washington, DC, and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 12th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC. The Commission expects to relocate to consolidated office space at 300 E Street, SW, Washington, DC, beginning in September 1987.

## *Source of Information*

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In addition to its statutory obligations to conduct public investigations, the Commission assists the legislative and executive branches of Government and responds to inquiries from the news media and the public.

As the international economic trade research arm of the Government, the Commission maintains an 80,000-volume library, which receives about 1,600 periodicals annually. The library, located in room 301 of the ITC Building, houses not only publications on international trade and U.S. tariff and commercial policy, but also many business and technical journals.

The Commission's Office of the General Counsel maintains a law library and a comprehensive file of documents on legislation affecting U.S. trade. The law library is located in room 212 of the ITC Building.

The Commission's Office of Data Systems maintains a comprehensive computer tape library consisting of historical trade data developed from the Department of Commerce import/export statistics, related descriptive information for a variety of commodity classification groups, and computerized files used in preparing many of the reports issued by the Commission.

Facilities for research by the public are located in the Office of the Secretary, room 136, and in the Commission library. Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-333-0141. Publications may be ordered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling 202-333-0179.



**International  
Trade  
Commission**



*Summary of Investigations  
Completed During Fiscal  
Year 1986 and Pending on  
September 30, 1986*

<sup>a</sup> "Escape clause" investigations completed under sec. 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1990

<sup>1</sup> This paper is a revised version of a paper presented at the 1997 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, DC, September 1-5, 1997.

**Table 2**  
Anti-dumping investigations completed under sec. 721  
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 2006

[illegible]

[← Previous](#) | [Next →](#)

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731  
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1999

doi:10.1017/S0022292410000507

Table 2--Continued

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986

Investigation No.	Goods concerned	Patterned investigations						Free investigations				Case No.
		(a) Request received	(b) Complaint	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	(d) Finding that there is a reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	(e) Finding that there is no reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	(f) No action being taken	(g) Finding that there is no reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	(h) Finding that there is no reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	(i) Finding that there is no reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	(j) Finding that there is no reasonable indication of injury/Commerce certificate to trade agent	
731-78-034	Heavy welded bearings (or welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 11-22-85 (b) 1-12-86 (c) 2-4-86	China	Spain Canada Colombia Italy Brazil	--	103
731-78-037 (terminated 11-2-85)	Carbon steel wire rod from Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 9-25-85	--	--	--	--
731-78-038 and 731-78-039	Electric power cables and wires from the Republic of China and Japan	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 11-22-85 (b) 9-2-86 (c) 5-18-86	Canada? China Colombia Italy Brazil	Canada? Spain?	--	104
731-78-040 731-78-041 and 731-78-042	Hot-rolled structural coatings from Brazil, Italy, and the Republic of China	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 10-28-85 (b) 1-16-86 (c) 4-22-86	Spain Canada? China Colombia Italy Brazil	Canada?	--	105
731-78-043	Hot-rolled structural coatings from Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 10-28-85 (b) 1-16-86 (c) 2-18-86	Spain Canada? China Colombia Italy Brazil	Canada?	--	106
731-78-044	Hot-rolled structural coatings from the Republic of China	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 1-16-86 (b) 9-2-86 (c) 2-4-86	China Canada Colombia Italy Brazil	Spain Canada Brazil	--	107
731-78-045 (terminated 1-3-87)	Carbon steel wire rods from Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 11-22-85	--	--	--	--

Case terminated at date of entry

**Table 2—Continued**

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 721 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Items concerned	Preliminary investigation						Final investigation					AD/CVD rate, %
		(a) Report received by Commerce	(b) Conference Committee on Commerce	(c) Finding that there is a reasonable indication of dumping in trade with the United States	(d) Finding that there is a reasonable indication of dumping in trade with the United States	(e) No dumping found	(f) AD/CVD rate, %	(g) Finding that there is a reasonable indication of dumping in trade with the United States	(h) Finding that there is a reasonable indication of dumping in trade with the United States	(i) No dumping found			
1974-198-076	Gas turbine engines, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers from Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-11-85 (b) 4-25-86 (c) 4-25-86	Open Limited Limited Rate	Limited Unvouchered	—	100	
1974-198-077	Large welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-21-85 (b) 5-10-86 (c) 4-25-86	Open Limited Limited Rate	Limited Unvouchered	—	100	
1974-198-078	Large welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-25-85 (b) 5-10-86 (c) 4-25-86	Open Rate	Open Limited Limited Unvouchered	—	100	
1974-198-079	Large welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-5-86 (b) 5-10-86 (c) 4-25-86	Open <sup>10</sup> Limited Limited <sup>10</sup> Rate	Open <sup>11</sup> Limited Limited <sup>11</sup> Unvouchered	—	100	
1974-198-079 (terminated 6-8-86)	Large welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-21-85	—	—	—	—	
1974-198-079 (terminated 6-25-86)	Gas turbine engines, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-25-85	—	—	—	—	
1974-198-079 and 1974-198-077	Gas turbine engines, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers, turbo-propellers from Canada and Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-25-85 (b) 1-5-86 (c) 4-25-86	Open Limited Limited Rate	Limited Unvouchered	—	100	

See footnote 1 on p. 100.

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1996

[illegible]

**Table 2—Continued**

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation									
		(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that there is a reasonable indication (or report) of dumping	Finding that there is no reasonable indication (or report) of dumping	No action taken	CITC report	Final investigation		
									(a) Action recommended by Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce
									Advised	Yes	Yes
101-76-255(a) through 101-76-255(d) 10	Woolen cloth wool yarn yarns for commercial purposes made from Italy, Mexico, and Germany	(a) 11-25-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 1-8-86	—	—	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(e) through 101-76-255(h) 10	Woolen cloth wool yarn yarns for commercial purposes made from Germany	(a) 11-25-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(i) through 101-76-255(l) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	(a) 8-25-86 (b) 7-8-86 (c) 8-25-86	—	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10
101-76-255(m) through 101-76-255(p) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(q) through 101-76-255(r) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(s) through 101-76-255(t) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(u) through 101-76-255(v) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(w) through 101-76-255(x) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—
101-76-255(y) through 101-76-255(z) 10	Carbon welded carbon steel steel and alloys from the People's Republic of China 10	(a) 11-15-85 (b) 12-8-85 (c) 12-28-85	Deny	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	Unsubstantiated 10	178	—	—	—	—

See footnote 10 on p. 25



Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1966

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**Table 2—Continued**  
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 721  
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1996

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Procedures Investigated											
		(a) Report received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Tracing, Rep. Item to a responsible individual		Tracing, Rep. Item to a responsible individual		Traps Investigated				
					(d) Party/Committee	(e) Branch/office	(d) Party/Committee	(e) Branch/office	(a) Review	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	(d) Review	(e) Report to Congress
100-100-000	(b) receipt valuable goods from Spain	(a) 5-10-40 (b) 5-7-40 (c) 5-20-40			Spain	London	London	Paris	—	—	—	—	—
100-100-000	operation for goods and services from (1) Submarine	(a) 5-10-40 (b) 5-11-40 (c) 5-2-40			Spain	London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-100-000	carried up British	(a) 5-1-40 (b) 5-20-40 (c) 5-10-40			Spain	London	London	Paris	—	—	—	—	—
Through 100-100-000	received from Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom	(a) 5-1-40 (b) 5-20-40 (c) 5-10-40			London	Brussels							
100-100-000	Trapped and confiscated orange juice from Spain	(a) 5-5-40 (b) 5-5-40 (c) 5-20-40			London	Brussels	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-100-000	carried from all States from Canada	(a) 5-21-40 (b) 5-15-40 (c) 7-7-40			London	Brussels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100-100-000	Colombia Cuba, Hong Kong France Mexico and Italy				Spain	London	Paris						
100-100-000	valuable items also goods from Spain	(a) 5-20-40 (b) 5-15-40 (c) 7-7-40			Brussels	London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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**Table 2—Continued**

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation									
		(A) Request received	(B) Conference	(C) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious	Finding: Not likely to be injurious
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
171-70-016	Polystyrene in sheet	(A) 6-11-85	(B) 7-22-85	(C) 8-14-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—
	including waste from Spain				Unlikely	—	—	—	—	—	—
171-70-027	Carbon paper	(A) 7-15-85	(B) 8-6-85	(C) 8-29-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—
	from Spain				Unlikely	—	—	—	—	—	—
171-70-028	Carbon paper	(A) 7-15-85	(B) 8-6-85	(C) 8-29-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—
171-70-029	Carbon paper	(A) 7-15-85	(B) 8-6-85	(C) 8-29-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—
171-70-030	Carbon paper	(A) 7-15-85	(B) 8-6-85	(C) 8-29-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—
171-70-031	Carbon paper	(A) 7-15-85	(B) 8-6-85	(C) 8-29-85	Unlikely	—	—	1985	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>2</sup>Investigation initiated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

<sup>3</sup>Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>4</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>5</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>6</sup>Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>7</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>8</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>9</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>10</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>11</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>12</sup>Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>13</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>14</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>15</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>16</sup>See report to Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>17</sup>Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Table 3**

**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1996**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Challenge investigation					Trade investigation					Appellate review	Final review	USITC review
		(a) Request received	(b) Substantive examination	(c) Request to Revoke, if applicable	(d) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(e) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(a) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(b) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(c) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(d) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy	(e) Finding/No finding of a countervailable subsidy			
DS-176-000	Aluminum foil Sheet Rolls from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 5/15/95 (b) 5/15/95 (c) 5/15/95	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	--	USITC
DS-176-002	Iron ore pellets from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 5/15/95 (b) 5/15/95 (c) 7/26/95	--	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	--	USITC
DS-176-003	Orange oil, distilled from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 7/11/95 (b) 7/11/95 (c) 7/11/95	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	USITC
DS-176-004 (terminated 7/2/95)	Oil seeds, crushed, from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 6/5/95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DS-176-005	Aluminum extruded profiles with slots from the Republic of Korea	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 7/11/95 (b) 7/11/95 (c) 5/18/96	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	USITC
DS-176-006	Iron ore concentrates from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 6/11/95 (b) 7/11/95 (c) 7/11/95	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	--	USITC
DS-176-007 and DS-176-008 (terminated 12/21/95)	Orange oil, distilled from Brazil and Orange oil, distilled from Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 6/11/95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DS-176-009	Orange oil, distilled from Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	(a) 6/11/95 (b) 7/11/95 (c) 7/11/95	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	Dismissed	--	--	USITC

-- indicates a finding of no countervailing duty.

Table 3—Continued

Investigation No.	Area Investigated	Chainage Investigation					Crack Investigation								
		a) Report received	b) Confirmation	c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding, Rep. Team to a responsible individual on board/ Commercial certificate to vessel captain	Finding, Rep. Team to a responsible individual on board/ Commercial certificate to vessel captain	Rep. parties sailing	CRIT. Date	a) Report received	b) Confirmation	c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Offense Date	Regulator	Rep. parties sailing	CRIT. Date
001-70-006 Investigation 01-00-00	Current not rep. Current Date Complete	--	--	--	--	--	--	00-70-01-00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
001-70-006	CR currently not rep. currently from Complete	--	--	--	--	--	--	00-01-00-00 00-00-00 01-00-00	Start Current Complete Date	--	Complete Complete	--	--	--	100
001-70-007	Current Date Reports provisional Date Complete	--	--	--	--	--	--	00-00-00 00-00-00 01-00-00	Complete <sup>1</sup> Complete <sup>1</sup> Date <sup>1</sup>	Start Complete Complete <sup>2</sup> Complete <sup>3</sup> Date <sup>3</sup> Complete	--	--	--	100	
001-70-008 through 001-70-008	Current Date Date Date West Germany Complete Date	00-00-00 00-00-00 01-00-00	--	--	--	Start Complete Complete Date	--	CRIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
001-70-009 through 001-70-009 Investigation 01-00-00 <sup>1</sup>	Missing Date Date Date Date Complete currently complete Date Date No Receipt of finding. Missing and incomplete	00-00-00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
001-70-009 CRIT 001-70-009 CRIT 001-70-009 CRIT	Missing Date Date Date Date Complete currently complete Date Date Missing and incomplete	00-00-00 00-00-00 01-00-00	--	--	--	Start Complete Complete Date	--	CRIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
001-70-009 CRIT	Investigation in detail nothing Date Date Missing and complete	00-00-00 00-00-00 01-00-00	--	--	--	Start Complete Complete Date	--	Complete CRIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 3—Continued**  
Countervailing duty investigations completed under  
sec. 721 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1996

[illegible]

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**Table 3—Continued**

**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 703 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Petitioner investigation			CITP investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Complaint (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Trading with the Enemy Act Investigation (d) Report/Complaint submitted to House panel	Trading with the Enemy Act Investigation (e) Report/Complaint submitted to House panel	Not panel action pending	CITP Panel action No.	(a) Petition received (b) Complaint received (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Other No.	Report No.
551 (No. 275)	Various steel coil	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued	—	—	4277	—	—	—
551 (No. 276)	Various steel copper copper steel steel steel steel steel	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued Open Closed Initiated Open	—	—	4277	—	—	—
551 (No. 277)	Various steel steel steel steel steel	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued Open Closed Initiated Open	—	—	4277	—	—	—
551 (No. 278)	Various steel steel steel steel steel	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued Open Closed Initiated Open	—	—	4277	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> (a) Request to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>2</sup> (b) Complaint to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>3</sup> (c) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>4</sup> (d) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>5</sup> (e) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>6</sup> (f) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>7</sup> (g) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>8</sup> (h) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>9</sup> (i) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>10</sup> (j) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

<sup>11</sup> (k) Report to initiate a petition to investigate the article.

**Table 4**

**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Petitioner investigation			CITP investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Complaint (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Trading with the Enemy Act Investigation (d) Report/Complaint submitted to House panel	Trading with the Enemy Act Investigation (e) Report/Complaint submitted to House panel	Not panel action pending	CITP Panel action No.	(a) Petition received (b) Complaint received (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Other No.	Report No.
551 (No. 279)	Various steel coil	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued	—	—	4277	—	—	—
551 (No. 280)	Various steel coil	(a) 12-27-85 (b) 12-15-85 (c) 7-2-86	Initiated Discontinued	—	—	4277	—	—	—





## Table 2

Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1966

[illegible]

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**Table 8**  
Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337  
of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1966

Article described	Company	Company Ref.	Date of order for it made or order shipped and invoice No.
Cotton: top goods and parts thereof	John & Sons of Mass. Co. Boston, MA	0-10-00 00-10-00 Supplement	00-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: under electromagnetic equipment with control unit	Frederic & Foster Co. Hartford, CT	0-10-00 00-10-00 Supplement	00-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: self study top goods, parts and under of Cottonage Press Co., Boston Boston, and Cottonage Press Co.	Original Apparatus Company, Inc. Cleveland, OH Cotton Industries Co. New Bedford, CT	00-10-00 00-10-00 Supplement	00-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: upper body production apparatus for top and middle parts	111 Spring St. Cotton Mills, MA	00-10-00 00-10-00 Supplement	00-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: machine Cotton	The Cotton Mills New York, NY	00-10-00 00-10-00 Supplement	00-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: production for top goods	Worcester Worsted & Manufacturing Co. St. Paul, MA	0-10-00	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: goods, top and under thereof, comparable thereof and products containing same	Textile Industries Cotton, MA	0-10-00 0-10-00 0-10-00 0-10-00 0-10-00 0-10-00 Supplement	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: machine Cotton	Cotton Co., Boston Cottonage Press Co. Cottonage Press Co.	0-10-00	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: machine Cotton	John D. Smith & Co. Co. Boston, MA	0-10-00	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: top and under Cottonage Press Co.	St. Paul & Co., MA Cottonage Press Cottonage Press Co.	0-10-00	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: under body Cottonage Press Co. Cottonage Press Co. Cottonage Press Co.	Boston Cotton Systems Co. Cotton, MA	0-10-00 0-10-00 Supplement	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: under goods	Frederic & Foster Co. Cotton, MA	0-10-00 0-10-00 0-10-00 Supplement	0-10-00 001-10-00
Cotton: under goods for and products for for manufacture thereof	Frederic & Foster Cotton Co. Cottonage Press Co.	0-10-00 0-10-00 Supplement	0-10-00 001-10-00

**Table 8—Continued**

**Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337  
of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1966**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint No.	Date of public hearing under the Tariff Act of 1930 and investigation No.
Carbon-graph carbon diox. brakes and replace parts carbon discs	Goodman-Hennessy Corp. Detroit, MI	0-10-65 0-12-65 (supplement)	0-10-65 221-75-250
Carbon-activated molecular sieves	Sci. Methods, Inc. Berkeley, CA	0-10-65 0-12-65 (supplement)	1-0-66 221-75-250
Carbon-electrodes chromatogram analyzers and components thereof	Research, Inc. Washington, DC	0-0-66	1-0-66 221-75-251
Carbon heavy-duty mobile spring shaver	Lathrop, Mero Spring, Pa. Van Halbeek, MI	0-10-65 7-11-65 0-12-65 and 7-20-65 (supplement)	1-0-66 221-75-252
Carbon-electrodes residual transducer control loop	Auton Corp. Highland, MI	7-10-65 7-20-65 (supplement) 0-1-66 0-2-66 and 0-12-65 (supplement)	0-10-65 221-75-253
Carbon-ethyl aluminum hydroxide and components thereof	Way Instruments, Inc. Chaska, MN	7-20-65	0-1-66 221-75-254
Carbon-german hydrogen	Safe, Inc. Zanesville, OH	0-11-65 0-12-65 and 0-20-65 (supplement)	0-12-65 221-75-255
Carbon-nitrogen diox. molecular sieves and components thereof	Research & Mero Spring, Pa., Inc. Troy, NJ	0-10-65 0-2-66 0-2-66 and 0-2-66 (supplement)	0-12-65 221-75-256

**Table 9**

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under sec. 322 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Trade gate No.	Subject	Origin	CITC Publication	
			No.	Date
020-010	Monthly report on selected steel industry data	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	1759 1760 1761 1762 1763	October 1985 November 1985 December 1985 January 1986 February 1986
020-020	The position and competitive status of the United States in world coal trade	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	1772	October 1985
020-030	Assessment of the effects of better and countervailing transactions on U.S. industries	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	1788	October 1985
020-040	Possible impact of changes in U.S. chemical trade with the developing countries	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	1798	November 1985
020-050	Competitive assessment of U.S. commodities and business services industries	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	1817	February 1986
020-060	Conditions leading to the deterioration of export credit for the United States	Request from the United States Trade Representative	1780	October 1985
020-070	Competitive assessment of the U.S. steel and other heavy industry	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	1797	January 1986
020-080	Review of the effectiveness of trade dispute settlement under the GATT and Tokyo Round agreements	Request from the Committee on Foreign U.S. Senate	1782	December 1985
020-090	The competitive position of U.S. and European Community ports in the U.S. and their country markets	Request from the Committee on Foreign U.S. Senate	1789	December 1985
020-100	The effects of reducing U.S. steel imports on the exports of selected steel consuming industries	Request from the Committee on Foreign U.S. Senate	1786	December 1985
020-110	An assessment of the impact of imports under the Multifiber Arrangements and Textile Quota Agreements (H.R. 1085) Trade Law 101, on the U.S. clothing and industry	Request from the United States Trade Representative	171 1818	November 1985 March 1986
020-120	Competitive assessment of the U.S. logging industry	Request from the United States Trade Representative	1820	April 1986
020-130	U.S. trade-related employment	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	1822	May 1986
020-140	Information and advice to assist the President in review of the International System of Trade Relations	Request from the United States Trade Representative	171	February 1986

**Table 9—Continued**

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1986**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-018	Competitive position of U.S. exporters of certain sugar beets produced in the U.S. versus Canada and in Canada	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	1828	March 1986
332-019	The effects of proposed alterations in the foreign tariff contingents of U.S. industries	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	1832	April 1986
332-021 (May 1985)	The effects of Commerce licensing programs on U.S. industries and employment	Request from the Export-Import Bank of the United States	—	—
332-026	Provable effects of the possible removal of trade's eligibility for duty-free treatment of products imported under the Generalized System of Preferences	Request from the United States Trade Representative	1833	May 1986
332-028	Provable economic effect of the possible removal of the eligibility of Hong Kong, the Republic of China, and Taiwan for duty-free treatment of products imported under the Generalized System of Preferences	Request from the United States Trade Representative	(1)	August 1986

(1) Confidential report to publication number is assigned

**Table 10**

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1986**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-023	Formulation of an interim tariff commodity code	Sec. 332(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974	—	—
332-027	Report on consumption of corn brooms	Request from the U.S. and Canadian Trade Office (1977)	1835	April 1986
332-028	Surrogate organic chemical reports	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	—	—
332-029	Trade's and tariff reports providing information on foreign trade matters	Presidential Proclamation No. 52121	1792 1817 1839 1845 1860	December 1985 February 1986 February 1986 May 1986 August 1986



**Table 10—Continued**

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1966**

Case year No.	Subject	Origin	CITRIS Reference	
			No.	Date
030-167	Quarterly and annual reports on certain domestic steel and alloy steel steel	Presidential Proclamation No. 3376	17704 1800 1807 1801 1802	November 1965 January 1966 March 1966 April 1966 August 1966
030-175	Item (a) annual report on selected economic indicators	Request from the Committee on Foreign I/O Senate	1801	May 1966
030-181	Non-pollster business quarterly statistical reports	Request from the Committee on Foreign I/O Senate	17802 17807 1807 17119	October 1965 December 1965 March 1966 June 1966
030-206	Competitive position of U.S. producers of semi-conductors	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	—	—
030-208	Annual statistical report on processed mushrooms	Request from the United States Trade Representative	1806	September 1966
030-207	Monthly reports providing information on the U.S. auto industry	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	17590 17591 17591 1802 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 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**Table 1B—Continued**

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1986**

Case number	Subject	Origin	1985/1986	
			No.	Yes
92-278	U.S. global competitiveness Building-level price differential and competitive implications for construction equipment, and other major construction industries	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	--	--
92-279	U.S. global competitiveness Steel sheet and strip industry	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	--	--
92-280	U.S. global competitiveness The U.S. automobile parts industry	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	--	--
92-281	U.S. global competitiveness Textile fibers, technology and equipment	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	--	--
92-282	The effect of developing countries' debt problems on U.S. trade	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	--	--
92-283	Competitive implications of a U.S. transition from trade protection to de facto	Request from the United States Trade Representative	--	--
92-284 and 92-285 (1)	Estimate economic effect of U.S. industries and con- sumers of establishment of a free-trade area between the United States and Canada	Request from the United States Trade Representative	--	--
92-286	Annual reports on U.S. trade policy from 1985 to and 1987 to the Trade Commission of the United States	Initiated by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	--	--
92-287 and 92-288 (2)	President's list of goods that may be designated as essential or surplus goods by purchase of the U.S. International System of Trade	Request from the President	--	--

## Appendix B

### Statutes Involving the U.S. International Trade Commission

#### Key Statutes

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##### *Sec. 301, Trade Act of 1974 (Trade- Cause Investigations), Import Relief for Domestic Industries*

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**When:** The Commission conducts investigations upon its own motion or upon petition on behalf of a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

**Duration:** The investigation must be completed not later than 6 months after being instituted.

**Finding:** If the Commission's finding is affirmative, it must recommend a remedy to the President, who has discretion to take action to provide import relief, such as an increase in duties, the establishment of quantitative restrictions, the negotiation of orderly marketing agreements, or specified types of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities.

**Followup:** The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or the elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted.

##### *Sec. 302, Tariff Act of 1930 (Investigations of Unfair Practices in Import Trade)*

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**When:** The Commission, after receipt of a complaint under oath from an interested party or upon its own motion, conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are occurring in the importation of articles into the United States or in U.S. sale.

**Duration:** The investigation must be completed in no more than 1 year, or 18 months in a more complicated case, after the date of publication of notice of investigation in the *Federal Register*.

**Finding:** If the Commission determines that the importation of such articles is such that the effect or tendency is to destroy or substantially injure an effectively and economically operated industry, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce, it may issue orders excluding the articles from entry or issue cease and desist orders. The President may disapprove those actions within 60 days after issuance of the Commission's determination.

##### *Sec. 303(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (Preliminary Counter- vailing Duty Investigations), Substantial Imports*

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**When:** The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to determine, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the

allegedly subsidized merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

*Deadline:* The investigation must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition.

*Finding:* If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

***Sec. 303(b), Tariff Act of  
1930 (Final Countervailing  
Duty Investigations),  
Subsidized Imports***

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*When:* The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are subsidized, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by means of imports of the subsidized merchandise.

*Deadline:* The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that a subsidy is being provided, whichever is longer.

*Finding:* If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a countervailing duty on imports of the articles in question.

***Sec. 313(a), Tariff Act of  
1930 (Preliminary Antidumping  
Investigations), Imports Marketed  
at Less Than Fair Value***

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*When:* The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to determine, on

the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by means of imports of the allegedly dumped merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

*Deadline:* The investigation must be completed within 45 days of receipt of the petition.

*Finding:* If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

***Sec. 323(b), Tariff Act of  
1930 (Final Antidumping  
Investigations),  
Imports Marketed  
at Less Than Fair Value***

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*When:* The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by means of imports of the dumped merchandise.

*Deadline:* The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that the imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

*Finding:* If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a dumping duty on imports of the articles in question.

### *Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930 (General Purpose Investigations)*

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**Motion:** Upon official request or upon its own motion, the Commission initiates a factfinding investigation on any matter involving tariffs and international trade. This broad provision allows the Commission to investigate trade matters of immediate concern to the Government and the public.

**Direction:** Unless otherwise directed, the Commission establishes an administrative deadline.

**Finding:** Unless the President or the Congress directs otherwise, the Commission's reports are made available to all interested parties, the general public, the President and executive departments, and the Congress.

### *Sec. 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Import Interference With Agricultural Programs*

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**Motion:** The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product produced in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations to the President.

**Finding:** The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either import fees or quotas.

### *Other Areas of Involvement by Statute*

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#### *Retinol of Bounties or Grants on Imports*

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The Commission determines, with respect to any duty-free article on which the Secretary of Commerce has determined that a bounty or grant is being paid, whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such article (sec. 303, Tariff Act of 1930, 48 Stat. 607).

#### *Uniform Statistical Data*

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The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production (sec. 404(c), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1404(c)).

#### *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated*

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The Commission issues a publication containing U.S. tariff schedules and related material and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such schedules and the classification of articles (sec. 305, Tariff Classification Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 74, secs. 302(c) and 404(c), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1302(c) and 19 U.S.C. 1404(c)).

#### *Tariff Summaries*

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The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information.

These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries (sec. 302, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1302).

### *Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program*

The Commission prepares for the Congress and the interested public a "factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program." The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws (sec. 343(b), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213).

### *Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations*

The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on domestic industries and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries (sec. 321, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2121).

### *Generalized System of Preferences*

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect of the removal of duty on the domestic industry and on consumers (secs.

120 and 303, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2120, 2143).

### *End-Use Trade-Monitoring System*

The Commission monitors imports into the United States from nonmarket economy countries and makes a report not less frequently than once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the industry (sec. 413, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2143).

### *Trade With Communist Countries*

The Commission makes investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in a case involving injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country (sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2136).

## Appendix C

### Litigation in Fiscal Year 1986

#### Completed Litigation

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##### *Appeals Arising From Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*

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*American General Co. v. United States*, Court No. 86-06-00017 (Court of International Trade).

This case challenged the Commission's decision to deny a petition to initiate a review investigation under section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1471, with regard to valentine from Japan. On November 8, 1985, Judge McCauley of the Court of International Trade affirmed the Commission's decision. Since revocation of an outstanding dumping order under section 701(c) can apply only to unliquidated entries of merchandise and all the entries at issue had already been liquidated by the Customs Service, the court held that the Commission correctly declined to institute the investigation.

*American Lead Co. v. United States*, Appeal No. 86-060 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

In the most important decision affecting the Commission during fiscal year 1986, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in this case overruled decisions of the Court of International Trade, which had disapproved the standard applied by the Commission in making its determinations in preliminary antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The court specifically overruled the standard of "possibility of injury" established by the Court of International Trade and approved the standard traditionally applied by the

Commission. The decision affected numerous other cases raising the same issue.

*Amik Rubber Industrial Co. v. United States*, Court No. 86-07-00048 (Court of International Trade).

In this case, the Court of International Trade affirmed the Commission's affirmative injury determination in *Amik Tire and Tube Free Valves* (701-TA-100) (Final). Among other things, the court specifically approved the Commission's exercise of discretion in choosing the time period covered by its investigation.

*Edison Electric Co., Ltd. v. United States*, Court No. 85-03-00107 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal challenged the Commission's inclusion of subsidiaries in its determination of material injury to *Edison Transformer and Substation Parts Free from Japan* (701-TA-142) (Final). The court affirmed the determination in March 1986.

*Phillips Brothers, Inc. v. United States*, Court No. 85-05-00038 (Court of International Trade).

This case upheld the Commission's determination in *Florian Spring Free from the United Kingdom* (701-TA-141) (Final). The court held that the Commission's finding that the domestic mattress spring industry was threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Japan was supported by substantial evidence of lost sales and profits and evidence of Japanese producers' increased capacity, inclination to export to the United States, and aggressive pricing practices.

##### *Appeals Arising From Investigations Under Section 227 of the Tariff Act of 1930*

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*John E. Black, Secretary of Agriculture v. U.S. International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 86-070 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).



This was an appeal of the Commission's order terminating the administrative investigation *Center Appellate for Fine Artian Artists and Copyright Board* (207-14-125). The Federal Circuit affirmed the appeal on the ground that the order of the Commission was not a final, appealable order.

*Corning Glass Works v. IIS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 80-2022 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

In this case applicant Corning challenged the Commission's negative determination, particularly with regard to the finding that there was no effect or tendency to substantially injure a U.S. industry. On August 27, 1986, the Federal Circuit affirmed, rejecting Corning's argument that proof of any sales lost by a patent owner to infringing imports constitutes substantial injury.

*David, Jr. v. IIS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 80-2072 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This case purported to be an appeal of the Commission's determination in *Center Atlantic Defense* (207-14-122). However, applicant David was the prevailing party in that investigation, and the decision sought to be appealed was the President's decision to disapprove the Commission's determination on policy grounds. On December 8, 1985, the Federal Circuit granted a motion to dismiss the appeal because there is no right to judicial review of the President's decision. The court went on to note that even if it had a limited power to review, it would have affirmed the President's action.

*Canon Manufacturing Co. v. IIS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 80-2028 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

In this appeal of *Center Atlantic and Fujiwara Case Board* (207-14-126), the Federal Circuit held that the Commission cannot, consistent with the statutory presumption of patent validity, question

the validity of a patent in the absence of a challenge to validity, by an allegedly infringing respondent. Accordingly, the court vacated the determination and remanded the case to the Commission for a decision on the issue of infringement and injury.

*Ward & Co. v. IIS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 80-2277 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This was an appeal of the determination in *Center Software* (207-14-123). The sole issue in the appeal was the correctness of the Commission's summary determination that the process patent at issue expired upon its assignment to Ward in 1960 under a disclaimer filed with the patent examiner calling for the expiration of the patent if it would be commonly used with two other patents issued on derivative processes. In a decision of two to one, the Federal Circuit reversed the Commission's decision, holding that the Commission should have taken evidence on whether the parties to the assignment had intended to assign all the patents simultaneously. The case was remanded to the Commission for further proceedings.

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology v. IIS*, Appeal No. 80-2766 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This was an appeal from the Commission's determination in *Center United Charge Cell Carbon Monoxide* (207-14-128). The case raised the issues of validity, infringement, and the existence of, and injury to, a domestic industry. On October 9, 1985, the court affirmed the Commission's determination, holding that the Commission had correctly found applicant's patent to be invalid for obviousness. That issue being dispositive, the court did not reach the other issues.

*IIS Industries, Inc. v. IIS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 80-2026 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

Appellant *USF* challenged the Commission's negative determination in *General Electric Storage and Cummins Diesel* (207-2A-179), that was based on a finding of invalidity of *USF's* patent. The court affirmed the determination, holding that the Commission correctly found the patent invalid for failure to satisfy the enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

*Artisan Technology, Inc. v. ILS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 85-1182 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This appeal was from the Commission's determination in *Center Computer Demand Control System Software Component* (207-2A-245). The court affirmed the determination on September 25, 1986, holding that the Commission's findings of invalidity of certain patent claims and unenforceability of others were supported by substantial evidence.

*Procter, S.A. v. ILS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 85-1285 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

In this appeal, appellant *Procter* sought review of the determination in *Center Process for the Manufacture of Plastic Storage Cans and Resulting Product* (207-2A-188 and 189). Appellant challenged only the Commission's determination as to validity. The court's ruling was issued in February 1986. It upheld the Commission's determination regarding the appropriate validity, ruling that the Commission has broad discretion in formulating questions under section 337.

*Wynne Builders, Inc. v. ILS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 85-1517 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

Wynne Builders petitioned the Federal Circuit for review of the Commission's determination in *Center Product 5016 Concrete Chamber Ductile* (207-2A-205). Denying Wynne's motion for a temporary exclusion order, Wynne sought review of the "immediate and substantial harm" claimed alleged by the Commission for review of TRO petitions.

In its decision dated January 13, 1986, the court ruled in the Commission's favor, holding that the Commission appropriately did not "invoke a presumption of irreparable injury in copyright cases," because section 337 contains the requirement of a finding of injury.

*John Deere v. ILS International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 85-1765 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This case began as an appeal from the decision of the arbitrator in an employment arbitration proceeding upholding the decision of the Commission to terminate appellant's employment. On January 26, 1986, the Federal Circuit affirmed the arbitrator's decision to favor of the Commission, agreeing, among other things, the standards by which appellant's performance was judged.

Appellant *Deere* then filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court seeking review of the Federal Circuit's decision. The Supreme Court denied *Deere's* petition on October 6, 1986.

The following three sets of investigations were all successful actions in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to enforce Commission subpoenas:

*ILS International Trade Commission v. S & J Cals, Inc.*, *Wtts.* No. 85-2096 (D.D.C.);  
*ILS International Trade Commission v. Rhinco*, *Wtts.* No. 85-2098 (D.D.C.); *ILS International Trade Commission v. Spacraft Products*, *Wtts.* No. 85-208 (D.D.C.); *ILS International Trade Commission v. Shultz*, *Wtts.* No. 85-205 (D.D.C.)

*ILS International Trade Commission v. Westbrook (Harris) Co.*, *Wtts.* No. 85-2088 (D.D.C.); *ILS International Trade Commission v. ABC Electronics, Inc.*, *Wtts.* No. 85-2094 (D.D.C.); *ILS International Trade Commission v. Delta Stone*, *Wtts.* No. 85-2120 (D.D.C.)

*U.S. International Trade Commission v.  
Globe Bulb Co., Misc. No. 86-038 (D.D.C.)*

*Temples Sub. Inc. v. The West Co., Case No.  
86-0028 (I.T.C.)*

In this case, the Commission successfully defended an attempt by the plaintiff in litigation in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to enjoin the Commission investigation. *Comer Pharmaceutical Company (227 F.2d 833)*. On December 27, 1980, Judge Weiser denied the injunction, choosing instead to grant the motion of defendant West (the complaint in the Commission's action) to stay the court's proceedings pending the Commission's investigation and any subsequent appeal to the Federal Circuit. Plaintiff's petition for mandamus to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit challenging the district court's decision was denied.

*In Re Matter of Carter Laboratories, Misc. No.  
86-036 (D.D.C.)*

This was an action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia filed by *Wheeler & Co.*, the complainant in the section 337 investigation on *indomethacin*, asking the court to issue a subpoena requiring the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to comply with Wheeler's request for discovery of certain FDA records in the investigation *Comer Laboratories (227 F.2d 833)*.

The district court on June 5, 1986, granted a motion by the FDA, supported by the Commission, to grant the subpoena.

## *Litigation Terminated*

In addition to the cases discussed above, a number of cases were terminated during fiscal year 1986 without decisions on their merits, either by dismissal by the court or voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiff or applicant. These cases are listed below.

*Highway Lubricant Inc/Corp v. United  
States, Court No. 86-02-01027 (Court  
of International Trade)*

*Alkal Corp v. U.S. International Trade  
Commission, Appellate No. 86-0388 (Court  
of Appeals for the Federal Circuit)*

*Alto Bros. & Young, S.A. v. United  
States, Court No. 86-03-00374 (Court  
of International Trade)*

*Carlson Pda Filings Committee v. United  
States, Court No. 86-03-00779 (Court  
of International Trade)*

*Class Page Committee, Inc. v. United  
States, Court No. 86-03-00880 (Court  
of International Trade)*

*Compendio Subrogata Pacifica v. United  
States, Court No. 86-03-01361 (Court  
of International Trade)*

*Costa International Machinery Corp v. U.S.  
International Trade Commission, Appellate  
No. 86-0407 (Court of Appeals for  
the Federal Circuit)*

*Edwards Chemical, Inc. v. United States,  
Court No. 86-03-01626 (Court of  
International Trade)*

*Edgemo Sub Co. v. United States, Court  
No. 86-03-01506 (Court of  
International Trade)*

*Empire Sub Co., Ltd. v. United States,  
Court No. 86-03-00600 (Court of  
International Trade)*

*Sutcliffe Marine Fishing Supply Co. v. United States*, Court No. 82-425-00090 (Court of International Trade).

*Sutcliffe Marine Fishing Supply Co. v. United States*, Court No. 82-426-00094 (Court of International Trade).

*Warner Brothers, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 86-2126 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

*Wine Employment Institute v. United States*, Court No. 86-422-00186 (Court of International Trade).

*Winegar Engineering, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission*, Appeal No. 85-2743 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

## *Pending Litigation at the End of Fiscal Year 1986*

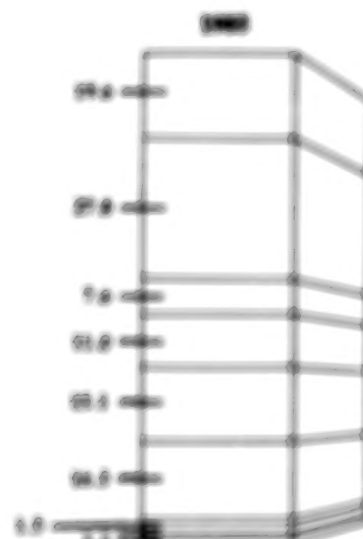
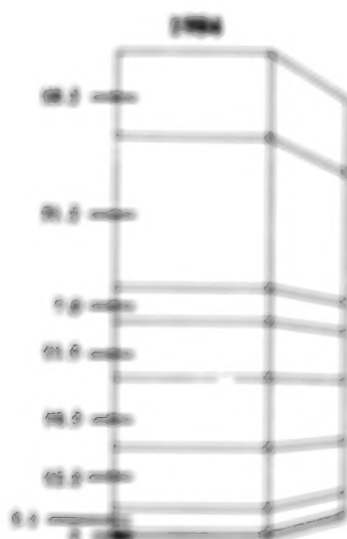
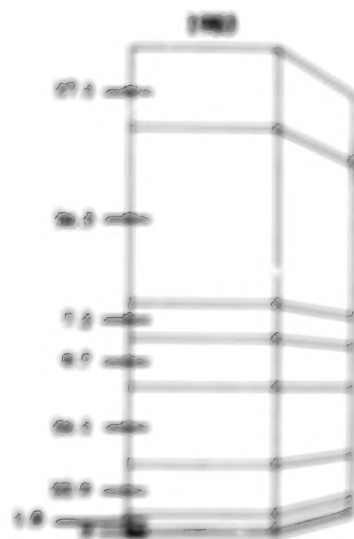
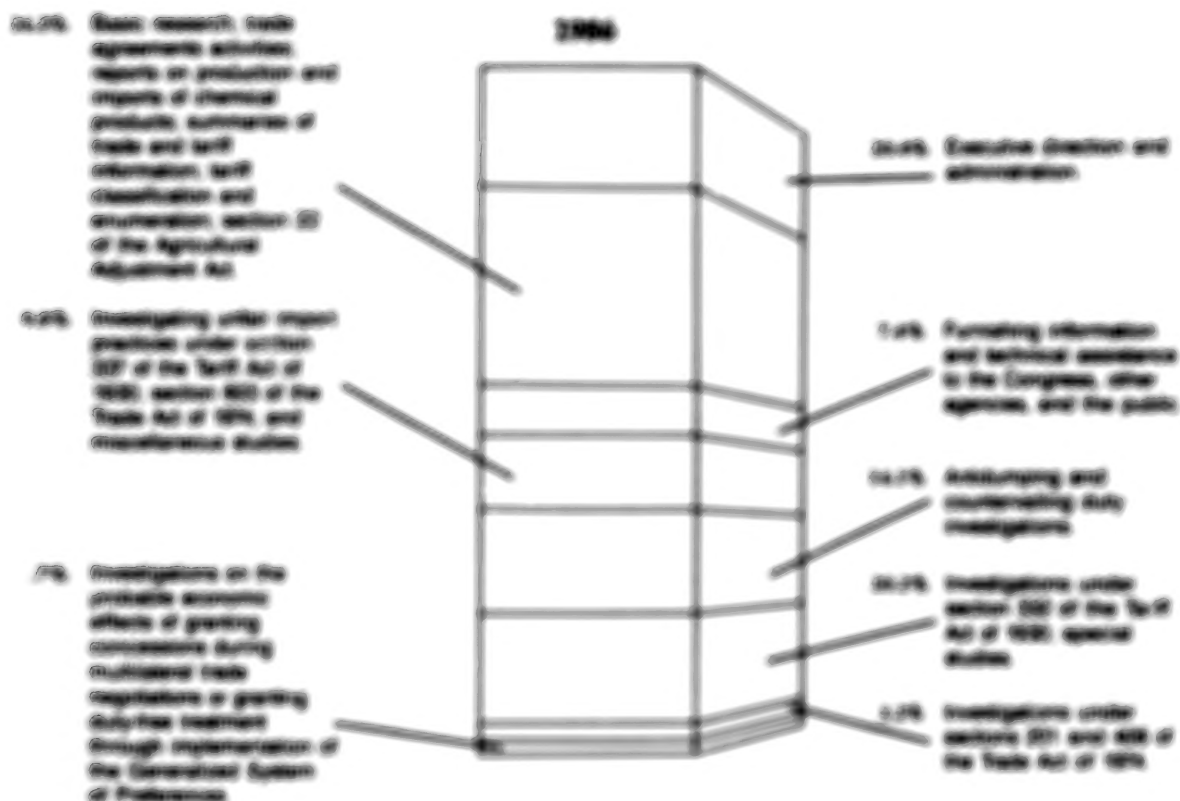
Cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty investigations <sup>1</sup> .....	23
Cases arising from section 337 determinations .....	8
Other litigation .....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35</b>

By comparison, at the end of fiscal year 1985, there were 44 pending cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, 18 arising from section 337 determinations, and 1 arising from employment arbitration, for a total of 63.

<sup>1</sup> All cases filed by different parties that challenge the same Commission determination or that have been consolidated by the court are counted only as a single piece of litigation. Thus, the actual number of complaints filed is greater than the number given above.

# Appendix D

## Summary of Principal Activities of the U.S. International Trade Commission, Fiscal Years 1983-86



## Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation

### Reports Submitted to the House on Proposed Legislation

1. H.R. 1900 (Mr. Ruffell)—To offset the competitive advantage that foreign coal producers have as a result of not having to meet environmental, health, welfare, and safety requirements of the kind imposed on U.S. coal producers and for other purposes. January 2, 1986.
2. H.R. 2229 (Mr. Blunt)—Relating to the customs treatment of certain sewing apparel produced in the greater possessions of the United States. October 4, 1985.
3. H.R. 2003 (Mr. Raul)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixture of 1,2-dimethyl-1-1,2-dihydroxypropylidene methyl sulfate (diferanquat methyl sulfate). October 2, 1985.
4. H.R. 2009 (Mr. Young)—To increase the rate of duty on gasoline and motor fuel blending stock and for other purposes. October 28, 1985.
5. H.R. 2005 (Mr. Gibbons)—To implement the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials and for other purposes. October 2, 1985.
6. H.R. 2013 (Mr. Quillen)—To amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported speedometers used on exercise equipment consistent with those on bicycle speedometers. September 25, 1985.
7. H.R. 2017 (Mr. Rinaldi)—To amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States by repealing TDSU item 807.00 relating to certain articles assembled abroad from fabricated components that are products of the United States. August 13, 1986.
8. H.R. 2285 (Mr. Schuler)—To make parts of certain portable stoves and other kinds of portable heating or cooking apparatus dutiable at the same rate as on such apparatus. February 18, 1986.
9. H.R. 2639 (Mr. Edgar)—Relating to the tariff treatment of certain cases. January 30, 1986.
10. H.R. 2668 (Mr. Jenkins)—To extend through June 30, 1990, the suspension of import duties on synthetic rubber. April 21, 1986.
11. H.R. 2549 (Mr. Delaney)—Providing duty-free treatment for gold jewelry manufactured in the greater possessions of the United States and for other purposes. March 12, 1986.
12. H.R. 2633 (Mr. Young)—To equalize the duties on canned tuna. July 2, 1986.
13. H.R. 2787 (Mr. Farnell)—To amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for a lower rate of duty for certain offset printing presses of the sheet-fed type weighing 2,500 pounds or more. April 1, 1986.
14. H.R. 2844 (Mr. Gartin)—To suspend until January 1, 1991, the duty on key rings and key chains. May 19, 1986.
15. H.R. 2867 (Mr. Rogers)—To provide permanent duty-free entry for certain mixtures of hot red peppers and salt. May 12, 1986.

26. H.R. 4025 (Mr. Caidment)—To lower for a 3-year period the rate of duty on glass lenses designed for vacuum flasks. April 2, 1966.
27. H.R. 4002 (Mr. Latta)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to establish equitable duty rates for sodium bicarbonate. May 8, 1966.
28. H.R. 4007 (Mr. Kasten)—Relating to the tariff treatment of silicon electrical steel. May 27, 1966.
29. H.R. 4122 (Mr. Broyhill)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain gloves. April 23, 1966.
30. H.R. 4196 (Mr. Chace)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 1-(3-sulfopropyl) pyridinium hydroxide. April 21, 1966.
31. H.R. 4218 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To provide for a temporary suspension of duty on *m*-diethylaminophenol for a period of 3 years. May 11, 1966.
32. H.R. 4219 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To provide for a temporary suspension of duty on anthracene for a period of 3 years. April 21, 1966.
33. H.R. 4294 (Mr. Helms)—To provide for the duty-free entry of certain structures and parts for use in the W.M. Keck Observatory Project, Mauna Kea, HI. June 26, 1966.
34. H.R. 4295 (Mr. Jenkins)—To make permanent the existing suspension of duty on crude feathers and down. April 30, 1966.
35. H.R. 4283 (Mr. Wirth)—To suspend temporarily the duty on *d*-4-methoxy- $\alpha$ -methyl-3-naphthalenecarboxylic acid and its sodium salt. May 30, 1966.
36. H.R. 4290 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To extend temporary suspension of duties on certain clock radials until December 31, 1969. April 28, 1966.
37. H.R. 4337 (Mr. Frazier)—To amend section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) to expedite disposition by the Secretary of the Treasury of certain complaints relating to the country of origin marking requirement for articles imported into the United States, and for other purposes. July 18, 1966.
38. H.R. 4372 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 1,4-dinitro-4-nitryl phenyl crotonate, 1,4-dinitro-4-nitryl phenyl crotonate and nitroethyl phenols (dinocap) and on mixtures of dinocap with application adjuvants. May 11, 1966.
39. H.R. 4373 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of marsh, stick, manure, nutrient, and stabilizer and application adjuvants. May 18, 1966.
40. H.R. 4374 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol (dicofol) and application adjuvants. May 18, 1966.
41. H.R. 4375 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 3-amino-3-methyl-1-butene. May 12, 1966.
42. H.R. 4376 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on crosslinked polyvinylbenzyl-trimethylammonium chloride (chitosanamine oxide USP). May 11, 1966.



23. H.R. 4377 (Mr. Schuler)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of mancozeb, disocap, and stabilizer and application adjuvants. May 30, 1986.
24. H.R. 4386 (Mr. Gribble)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 1-(3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl)-6-(1-(1-methyl-2-piperidinyl)-1-butanoxy) 1-butanol. June 6, 1986.
25. H.R. 4387 (Mr. Stark)—Relating to the tariff classification of bicycle speedometers. May 18, 1986.
26. H.R. 4317 (Mr. Brockhill)—To suspend temporarily the duty on textile reeling or winding machines. June 12, 1986.
27. H.R. 4332 (Mr. Duncan)—To suspend for a 4-year period the duty on certain parts of indirect process electrostatic copying machines. July 1, 1986.
28. H.R. 4333 (Mr. Geybhardt)—Relating to the tariff classification of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripters. June 1, 1986.
29. H.R. 4334 (Mr. Gribble)—To change the tariff classification of certain color pigments. July 14, 1986.
30. H.R. 4347 (Mr. Schuler)—Relating to the tariff classification of slabs of iron or steel. June 6, 1986.
31. H.R. 4349 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 3-Ethylamino-p-cresol. June 6, 1986.
32. H.R. 4363 (Mr. Jenkins)—Relating to the application of the drawback provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to certain importations of raw cane sugar. July 14, 1986.
33. H.R. 4365 (Mr. Rosten)—To correct the tariff rate inversion on certain iron and steel pipe and tube products. July 14, 1986.
34. H.R. 4379 (Mr. Chawing)—To amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for the elimination of duty on small toys. July 1, 1986.
35. H.R. 4389 (Mr. Turrentillo)—To extend duty-free treatment to certain chemicals. July 30, 1986.
36. H.R. 4444 (Mr. Jenkins)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-nitrophenyl-6-hydroxy-4-hydroxy sulfone (also known as nitro sulfon II). July 7, 1986.
37. H.R. 4451 (Mr. Jenkins)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-chloro-2,2-dimethoxyaniline (also known as chlor aniline base). June 30, 1986.
38. H.R. 4732 (Mr. Delaney)—Relating to the tariff treatment of imported steel armor wire and exempting from bilateral arrangements subject to the Steel Import Stabilization Act steel products imported into the United States as armor wire for processing into electromechanical cables. July 30, 1986.
39. H.R. 4740 (Mr. Pease)—To specify information that is to be included in manifests submitted for vessels and vehicles arriving in the United States from a contiguous country. June 26, 1986.
40. H.R. 4744 (Mr. Thomas)—Relating to the tariff treatment of meat products processed abroad from cattle of U.S. origin. July 30, 1986.
41. H.R. 4771 (Mr. Lowery)—To provide a reciprocal duty on various. July 30, 1986.

22. H.R. 4876 (Mr. Rosten)—To provide a 3-year suspension of the duty on alk. yare. September 4, 1986.
23. H.R. 5881 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on isomeric mixtures of ethylhexenyl. August 27, 1986.
24. H.R. 5886 (Mr. Bonior)—To provide for temporary duty-free treatment for cyclopentane. September 2, 1986.
25. H.R. 5885 (Mr. Hartnett)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the continuance of the suspension of any duty on methyl linolenate. September 2, 1986.
26. S. 1307 (Mr. Bonior)—To increase the tariff on petroleum used for motor fuel. November 27, 1985.
27. S. 1421 (Mr. Carter)—To extend for an additional 3 years the existing suspension of duty on p-hydroxybenzoic acid. November 5, 1985.
28. S. 1493 (Mr. Gorton)—To provide preferential quota treatment on imported products assembled or produced from articles grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States. April 8, 1986.
29. S. 1700 (Mr. Johnston)—To restore the ad valorem and specific duties on textile imports to the levels in effect as of January 1, 1981, for a period of 3 years. October 28, 1985.
30. S. 1760 (Mr. Thune)—To extend through June 30, 1990, the suspension of import duties on synthetic cattle. April 21, 1986.

### *Reports Submitted to the Senate on Proposed Legislation*

1. S. 778 (Mr. Thune)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to impose a surcharge tariff on all imports from Japan. October 7, 1985.
2. S. 1230 (Mr. Grassley)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on p-sulfonamonic acid, potassium salt. October 1, 1985.
3. S. 1274 (Mr. Dole)—To implement the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, and for other purposes. October 1, 1985.
4. S. 1412 (Mr. Hart)—To increase the tariff on petroleum and petroleum products by \$10 per barrel. October 28, 1985.
5. S. 1423 (Mr. Levin)—To create a separate tariff classification for imports of pigskin footwear. October 1, 1985.
6. S. 1497 (Mr. Dole)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to permit the importation of fashions from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. December 18, 1985.
7. S. 1811 (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on frozen cranberries. January 30, 1986.
8. S. 1879 (Mr. Thune)—To temporarily lower the duty on L-ephedrine hydrochloride. May 20, 1986.
9. S. 1883 (Mr. Long)—To provide permanent duty-free entry for certain mixtures of hot red peppers and salt. May 22, 1986.
10. S. 1877 (Mr. Symms)—To temporarily increase the duty on Canadian softwood lumber and wood shingles and shakes. June 11, 1986.

16. S. 2061 (Mr. Muszkowski)—To provide a duty on sulfur. May 22, 1966.
17. S. 2067 (Mr. Bradley)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to establish equitable duty rates for sodium bicarbonate. July 12, 1966.
18. S. 2081 (Mr. Chase)—To ensure payment of the regular duties imposed on imported ethyl alcohol and payment of the additional duty imposed on ethyl alcohol when imported for the use in producing a mixture of gasoline and alcohol or used otherwise as fuel. June 2, 1966.
19. S. 2100 (Mr. Harco)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain work gloves. April 29, 1966.
20. S. 2222 (Mr. Gordon)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to clarify the duty treatment of certain types of plywood. June 30, 1966.
21. S. 2232 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of manure, dioxin, and stabilizer and application adjuvants. May 30, 1966.
22. S. 2233 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on crosslinked polyvinyl-teraz /tert-butylammonium chloride (chalcitryamine resin USP). May 12, 1966.
23. S. 2234 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 3-amino-3-methyl-1-butene. May 12, 1966.
24. S. 2235 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 1,1-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol (dioxol) and application adjuvants. May 19, 1966.
25. S. 2236 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of manure, dioxin, manure, and stabilizer and application adjuvants. May 19, 1966.
26. S. 2237 (Mr. Harco)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on mixtures of 2,4-dinitro-6-ethyl phenyl acetate, 2,4-dinitro-6-ethyl phenyl acetate and nitroethyl phenols (dioxin), and mixtures of dioxin with application adjuvants. May 12, 1966.
27. S. 2261 (Mr. Maydubart)—To extend temporary suspension of duties on certain clock radios until December 31, 1968. May 19, 1966.
28. S. 2321 (Mr. Armstrong)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-6-methoxy-6-methyl-3-naphthalenecarboxylic acid and its sodium salt. May 30, 1966.
29. S. 2337 (Mr. Bradley)—To extend duty-free treatment to certain chemicals. July 1, 1966.
30. S. 2338 (Mr. Dale)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to classify extracorporeal shock wave lithotripters. June 2, 1966.
31. S. 2348 (Mr. Chase)—To temporarily suspend the duty on 4-chloro-2,3-dimethoxyaniline. June 30, 1966.
32. S. 2361 (Mr. Chase)—To temporarily suspend the duty on 3-nitrophenyl-4-beta-hydroxy sulfone. July 7, 1966.
33. S. 2363 (Mr. Chase)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported speedometers used on exercise equipment consistent with those of bicycle speedometers. July 1, 1966.

34. S. 2267 (Mr. Matsumagi)—To provide for the duty-free entry of certain structures and parts for use in the M.M. Kirk Observatory Project, Wilsons Run, DE. July 18, 1986.
35. S. 2268 (Mr. Riegle)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the rate of duty on imported coars. July 30, 1986.
36. S. 2269 (Mr. Chafee)—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain stuffed toy figures. July 31, 1986.
37. S. 2270 (Mr. Thurmond)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to continue the suspension of duty on imported bookends. September 2, 1986.
38. S. 2271 (Mr. DeConcini)—Relating to the tariff treatment of meat products processed abroad from cattle of U.S. origin. August 27, 1986.
39. S. 2288 (Mr. Bradley)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on monomercapto vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer, containing by weight less than 10 per centum distribution of vinyl acetate. September 2, 1986.
40. S. 2490 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To provide a 3-year suspension of the duty on silk yarn. September 4, 1986.
41. S. 2501 (Mr. Dardar)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on triphenyl phosphine. August 27, 1986.
42. S. 2509 (Mr. Wallop)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 1-(2-(1,1-dimethyl-2-ethyl-1-hydroxy-2-(hydroxydihydro-1-methyl-2-piperidyl)-2-butanoate. August 8, 1986.
43. S. 2521 (Mr. Sasser)—To make permanent the duty-free importation of hater's fur and for other purposes. August 27, 1986.
44. S. 2581 (Mr. Glenn)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to correct the classification of certain pigments. August 22, 1986.
45. S. 2587 (Mr. Dardar)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide a temporary suspension of the duties imposed on certain autocrossed stock woven lithographs. September 4, 1986.
46. S. 2627 (Mr. Dardar)—To extend the suspension of duties on certain oval trays. August 4, 1986.
47. S. 2628 (Mr. Mikoyan)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain parts of indirect process electronic copying machine. August 8, 1986.
48. S. 2629 (Mr. Glenn)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 1-(2-(2-allylpropyl) pyridinium hydroxide. August 4, 1986.
49. S. 2634 (Mr. Glenn)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to extend the suspension of duties on umbrellas frames. August 27, 1986.
50. S. 2637 (Mr. Long)—Relating to the application of the drawback provisions of section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to certain imports of cane sugar. August 4, 1986.

# END

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